THE

# Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,588—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Date of Sailing. | Steamers. | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1912 | | | | |
| 9th Mar. | ARABIA | 8000 | MOREA | 11000 |
| 16th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | | |
| 23rd " | *ARCADIA | 7000 | | |
| 23rd " | PERSIA | 6000 | | |
| 30th " | MARMORA | 10000 | | |
| 6th April. | MOOLTAN | 10000 | | |
| 13th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MOLDAVIA | 11000 |
| 20th " | MANTUA | 11000 | | |
| 27th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MALOJA | 13000 |
| 4th May. | EGYPT | 8000 | | |
| 11th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MONGOLIA | 10000 |
| 18th " | ARABIA | 9000 | | |
| 25th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MALWA | 11000 |
| 1st June. | PERSIA | 8000 | | |
| 8th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | CHINA | 8000 |
| 15th " | MOOLTAN | 11000 | | |
| 22nd " | OCEANA | 7000 | MACEDONIA | 10500 |

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The s.s. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

| | Single. | Return. |
|---|---|---|
| To Marseilles ... | Rs. 435 or Rs. 594 | Rs. 743 or Rs. 891 |
| To London by do. | Rs. 528 or Rs. 627 | Rs. 792 or Rs. 940 |

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and fartaer information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on THURSDAY. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Natal | 5538 | ...Casanova | ...14th Mar. 1912. |
| Oceanien | 4143 | ...Mages | ...11th April 1912. |
| Armand Behic | 6385 | ...Lafont | ...9th May 1912. |
| Varna | 4142 | ...Rosati | ...6th June 1912. |
| Salazie | 4147 | ...X | ...4th July 1912. |

PASSAGE FARES "S" RATE.

| | I class | II class | III class |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Marseilles (single) | ...Rs. 594 | 495 | 225 |
| Do. (return) | ...Rs. 891 | 743 | 405 |
| To London (single) | ...Rs. 630 | 528 | 270 |
| Do. (return) | ...Rs. 990 | 792 | 495 |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT

AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

One sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS,
Albert Building Hornby Road. Agent.

### SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| R. Rubattino | 4,580 | A. Musio | ...15th Mar. 1912. |
| Sicilia | 5,500 | D. Maganzini | ...15th Apr. 1912. |
| Capri | 6,000 | P. Figari | ...20th Apr. 1912. |
| Sardegna | 6,000 | Mattina | ...15th May 1912. |

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND FANS.

| | 1st Class | 2nd Class | 3rd Class |
|---|---|---|---|
| Single Ticket from | Rs. 400 to 550 | Rs. 350 | Rs. 165 |
| Return Tickets available two years from | Rs. 699 to 935 | Rs. 525 | Rs. 247 |

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through Tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, Rs. 740. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port on route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY to SINGAPORE, KOBE AND HONGKONG.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ischia | 6,000 | G. Belsito | ...14th Mar. 1912. |
| Polcevera | 4,000 | Lanata | ...16th Apr. 1912. |

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea and American Ports issued.

SALOON Fares to COLOMBO, Rs. 75; to PENANG, Rs. 140; to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG, Rs. 220.

Subject to alterations.

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 9 Green Street out.

## SHIPPING.

### BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Sailing. | Date. | Time. | Route via. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lings | 2154 | Friday | 8th Mar. | 6 a.m. | † direct. |
| Lhasa | 2194 | Mon. | 11th Mar. | 11 a.m. | ‡ via P. D. & G. M. |
| Dumra | 1695 | Thurs. | 14th Mar. | 9 a.m. | *G. M. |

†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
‡Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
*Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHEH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dumra," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 14th March calling at Muscat, Lings, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Madura," 1956 tons, on Wednesday 13th March, calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Karachi, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lings, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3418 tons, on or about 21st March, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Lindula" 3358 tons on or about 12th March,

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

14th March, 1912.

### GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

| | |
|---|---|
| PASSAGES | Booked without charge. |
| BERTHS | Carefully Selected. |
| STEAMER PLANS | Sent for Inspection. |
| HANDBOOK | Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis. |
| BAGGAGE | Shipped and Insured. |
| PASSENGERS | Met on arrival. |
| CALCUTTA : | GRINDLAY & Co. |
| LONDON : | GRINDLAY & Co. |

### ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged :—

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

| Steamer. | Tonnage. | Captain. | Leave Bombay. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Massilia | 5091 | J. Thomson | 8th Mar. 1912 |
| Olympia | 6124 | R.H. Brown, R.N.R. | 1st Apr. " |
| *Dircassia | 6716 | C.F. Osborne R.N.R. | 6th " " |
| Scindia | 5106 | Wm. Keiso | 21st " " |
| *Castalia | 6368 | G. Mitchell | 3rd May " |
| *Elysia | 6383 | A. Haigh | 17th " " |
| Massilia | 5091 | J. Thomson | 2nd June " |

*Fitted with Wireless Telegraphy."

FARES.

| | Single. | Return |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay to Suez | Rs. 413 | 627 |
| Bombay to Portsaid | " 446 | 677 |
| Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool | " 578 | 924 |
| Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool. | " 653 | 999 |
| Bombay to Gibraltar | " 590 | 891 |
| Bombay to Liverpool | " 605 | 957 |
| Bombay to New York | " 803 | 1,340 |
| Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez | " 446 | |

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by S. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay

### DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE. (GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)

BOMBAY to EAST and SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following steamers will SAIL :—

| Steamers. | Tons. | Capts. | To Sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| a Kanzler | 3000 | Coltzan | ...16th March 1912. |
| Konig | 4900 | Von Holdt | ...26th March 1912. |
| Praesident | 3310 | Bremer | ...6th April 1912. |

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN and CAPE.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

a Will call at Seychelles.

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents.

24, Meadow Street, 1st March, 1912.

### WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
69 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

## BANKS.

### THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

| | |
|---|---|
| AUTHORISED CAPITAL | £ 1,500,000 |
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | £ 1,125,000 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL | £ 562,500 |
| RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS | £ 562,500 |
| RESERVE FUNDS | £ 325,000 |

HEAD OFFICE :

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E C.

LONDON BANKERS

The Bank of England,

The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, KOTA BAHRU (Kelantan), PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

### COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....£400,000

RESERVE.....£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE :—16 Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES :—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.

LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

### ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL (paid up)...Rs. 20,00,000

RESERVE FUND (in GOVT. PAPER) ... ,, 32,00,000

HEAD OFFICE :—ALLAHABAD.

BRANCHES.—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital and Meerut.

SUB-AGENCIES :—Amritsar, Benares, Chandousi, Hathras, Moradabad and Sitapur.

Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE,
Agent,
Bombay Branch.

101, Horuby Road.

### NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | £ 2,000,000 |
| PAID UP CAPITAL | £ 1,000,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | £ 850,000 |

HEAD OFFICE :
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES :

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta, | Cochin, | Zanzibar, |
| Bombay, | Chittagong, | Mombasa, |
| Madras, | Rangoon, | Nairobi, |
| Karachi, | Mandalay, | Nakuru, |
| Lahore, | Colombo, | Kisumu, |
| Amritsar, | Kandy, | Jinja, |
| Delhi, | Newara-Eliya, | Kampala, |
| Cawnpore, | Aden (Camp.) | Entebbe. |
| Tuticorin, | Aden, (Steamer Point) | |

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. W. J. K. HEGARTY,
BOMBAY Acting Manager.

## BOMBAY RACES.

### GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULARS.

No. 20. Linear magnification 6 x. Surface magnification 36 x. Actual field of view 6·7. Subjective field of view 40° ... ... ... ... ... Price Rs. 110.

No. 40. The extreme magnifying power of this glass renders it useful for all occasions where a distinct image of objects at great distances is required. It is the best glass for use in the Army and Navy or at Races, but is not suitable for the Theatre. Linear magnification 12 x. Surface magnification 144 x. Actual field of view 3.4°. Subjective field of view 40° .... ... Price Rs. 144.

### GOERZ PAGOR BINOCULARS.

The smallest Prism glass. A Telescope in Opera size. Army and Sporting models. Small, handy and convenient in form, the "Pagor" may be easily carried in the pocket. Definition sharp and clear. Focussed in the same manner as the ordinary Opera glass by the rotation of a small wheel. x 8 weight 10½ oz. x 10 weight 11 oz, ... ... ... ... ... Price Rs. 122·8. and Rs. 133.

### GOERZ NEO-TRIEDER BINOCULAR.

These glasses give increased Stereoscopic effect. Enlarged field of view, great illumination of the pictures. Focussed by rack and wheel. Right ocular separately adjusted to allow for inequality of vision, x 8 diameters Field of view. Actual 6,4° with leather case and slings. Weight 18½ oz. ... ... ... ... ... Price Rs. 122-8.

### GOERZ HELI-TRIEDER BINOCULAR.

The features of this glass are increased stereoscopic effect and illumination. Enlarged field of view. Focussed by rotation of the oculars. Damp proof, specially constructed for India. x 8 diameters. Field of view : Actual 6.4° with leather case and sling. ... ... Price Rs. 122-8.

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

### LIVERPOOL VICTORIA INSURANCE CORPN. LTD.

LIFE & FIRE.

CAPITAL RS. 75,00,000

WORLD-WIDE AND UNCONDITIONAL POLICIES.

Assurances effected on most approved plans and favorable rates Prompt settlement of claims.

For full particulars and Prospectus : Apply to JAMSEDJI TEMULJI & Co.,

Agents Wanted. Chief Representatives.

ADDRESS :—Henshaw Buildings,
9 BANK STREET FORT, BOMBAY.

### G. & W. HELLER'S FINEST ASSORTMENT

OF

VIENNA CHOCOLATES

AS SUPPLIED TO THE IMPERIAL AND ROYAL COURT OF AUSTRIA

in 1lb. boxes at Rs. 3-8

OBTAINABLE AT

MONGINI BROTHERS.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

### CROWNED IN DURBAR

ANY DURBAR WILL AWARD THE CROWN TO

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE & PILLS,

as the Kings of cure for Fever, Ague, and Influenza, because they cure. This has been proved to the test of time.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

for pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc, etc. Re. 1-8 ans. each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans. 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT.

cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch etc. in a day. Ans. 4, each.

Of all dealers, or of Re. 1 each.

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.,

WORLI LABORATORY, Dadar, BOMBAY.

### IN GOLF BALLS

SPHERICITY AND BALANCE.

Sphericity must be combined with Perfect Balance. Without both elements your ball will not fly straight, its length will be handicapped and on the putting green it will be erratic.

The most reliable and trustworthy method of deciding the perfectly balanced Golf ball is to see it bears the name

DUNLOP.

DUNLOP POPULAR GOLF BALLS are

| | |
|---|---|
| Standard Size (Floating) | Red Spot |
| Small Size Junior | Green Spot |
| Small Size Heavy Junior | Black Spot |
| Bramble or Stud Registered Pattern | |

DUNLOP RUBBER Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY Depot : 3 Wallace St.
MADRAS Depot : 188c, Mount Rd.

### CHEAPEST & THE BEST.

MR. N. K. STENENSON, of the General Traffic Manager's Office., G. I. P. Ry. Co., says :—I have received the ENLARGEMENT of the PHOTOGRAPH of my little boy and am extremely pleased with it. It has been most carefully and correctly done, and is an exceedingly good enlargement for the low price of Rs. 5 only. I shall shortly be sending you a few more Photographs for enlargement, and will not forget to send you as many of my friends, with their orders. I hope your business every success, which I am sure your work will merit.

FOR PERM. BROM. ENLARGEMENTS.

THERE IS NO BETTER HOUSE IN INDIA.

THAN

THE ENLARGOPHOTE CO.,

Kanta Bldg., 1st Floor, above Sutor & Co., Kalbadevi, Bombay.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA FOR

ANTIMALARIC RANA

The incomparable specific against MALARIC FEVERS Prepared by the Chemist.

FRANCISCO RANA OF BARI IN ITALY.

CITRATE, (by A. BRIOSCHI & Co., of MILANO) an effervescent drink for the hot weather. Very pleasing to the taste. Every Family House should stock the CITRATE ; and to travellers by Sea or Land is beneficial. Highly recommended.

THE ITALIAN STORES,

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

105, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

### ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE

whether he is satisfied with his

VULCAN MOTOR CAR

and he will answer : Yes. It is the sweetest running car I have ever had the pleasure of driving and costs so little to maintain.

TRIAL RUNS ON LATEST MODELS.

By arrangements with the SOLE AGENTS.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.,

11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. LORD HARDINGE,

Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

### NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTIETH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Telephone Buildings, Bastion Road, Fort, Bombay, at 4-30 P. M. (S.T.), on THURSDAY, the 28th March, 1912, to receive the Directors' Report, pass the Audited Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1911, declare a Dividend, elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election, appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and fix their remuneration and transact any other business that may be brought forward.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Thursday, the 14th to Thursday, the 28th March, 1912, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
REGINALD ELLIS,
Secretary.

Bombay, 6th March, 1912.

SIND LIGHT RAILWAYS LIMITED.

NOTICE.

ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Company's offices, Bunder Road, Kaneki, on FRIDAY, the 8th March 1912, at 5 P.M.

(1) To read the notice convening the Meeting.
(2) To confirm the minutes of the General Meeting held on the 11th March 1911.
(3) To read and adopt the Directors' Report for the twelve months ending 31st Dec. 1911.
(4) To pass the accounts up to 31st Dec. 1911.
(5) To declare a dividend.
(6) To elect three Directors in place of those retiring.
(7) To elect Chairman and Auditors for the current year.
(8) To consider any other business.

NOTE.—The Shareholders' Register and Share Transfer Books are closed until after the Meeting.

FORBES, FORBES, CAMPBELL & Co., Ld., Managing Agents.

Karachi, 26th Feb. 1912.

NOTICE.

WAGONS FOR THE NORTH WESTERN STATE RAILWAY.

SEALED TENDERS superscribed "Tenders for the construction of 455 Covered Goods Wagons for the North Western State Railway" are invited from firms in India to reach the office of the Secretary, Railway Board, Simla, not later than noon on MONDAY the 1st April, 1912 (at which place, time and date they will be opened) for the construction and delivery during 1912-13 of the said 455 four wheeled wagons, 5' 6" gauge, body 21' 0" long and 9' 6" wide inside.

2. Specifications and drawings can be obtained on payment of Rs. 100 per set from the Carriage and Wagon Superintendent, North Western Railway, Moghalpura, Punjab, which amount will be returned on receipt of BONA-FIDE tenders, but not otherwise.

3. Tenders should specify place of delivery.

4. The Railway Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender or to assign reasons for non-acceptance.

R. C. VOLKERS,
Secretary, Railway Board.

Calcutta, the March 1912.

NOTICE.

WAGONS FOR THE OUDH AND ROHILKHAND STATE RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited from Firms in India for the construction of two hundred IRON COVERED GOODS WAGONS (5' 6" gauge) for the above Railway, during 1912-13. The wagons tendered for must be of the Oudh and Rohilkhand State Railway standard or of the Sheffield Twinborrow type.

The Contractors will have to supply the whole of the material required for the construction of the wagons except :—

Wheels and axles,
Axle boxes,
Bearing Springs,
Screw couplings,
Vacuum Brake Gear,
Buffers and Springs,
and Draw bars and Springs.

These articles will be supplied by the Railway and are expected to arrive in India about 1st October 1912.

Delivery of complete wagons must commence not later than two months after receipt of the above materials, and must be continued at the rate of not less than 50 complete vehicles per month.

Copies of Drawings and specifications and of tender forms will be supplied on application to the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand State Railway, Alambagh, Lucknow. Applications should be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 100 which will be returned on receipt of bONA FIDE Tenders, but not otherwise.

Tenders which must be enclosed in sealed covers marked on the outside "Tender for Covered Goods Wagons for the Oudh and Rohilkhand State Railway" should be addressed to the Secretary, Railway Board, Calcutta, and will be received by him up to noon of the 15th March, 1912.

The Railway Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest, or any tender, or to assign any reason for non-acceptance of tenders.

R. C. VOLKERS,
Secretary, Railway Board.

CALCUTTA, the 23rd February, 1912.

COMMERCE
The leading Financial Paper in the East.
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THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 8th instant, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Victoria Bunder, near Sassoon's Dock, Colaba, on account of the concerned—

About 1,000 full pressed bales of Oomravati, Bengal, Akola, Broach, Wardha and Khandesh, Cotton slightly damaged by fire and water.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY the 9th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

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1 second hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order and one set of brass mounted harness.

1 rubber-tyred office shigram with a chestnut Arab horse and harness.

1 very strong English-made miniature brougham by Kesterton with a handsome grey high cast Arab horse, 14-3, and harness.

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred vis-a-vis with a bay Waler horse and harness.

1 handsome strong landau lette, medium size thoroughly overhauled by Bana new Morocco cushions, new English lamp, new irontyres, new broad cloth, new hood English leather etc., suitable for a single or pair.

1 second hand civil service gig, Morocco cushion lamps etc complete.

The property of a gentleman going home.

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1 grey white waler gelding, quiet to ride and drive.

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One pair of bay Hungarian mares, about 15-2 1-2, rising 5, broken to single and double harness.

Both the pairs are driven as team.

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One dog-cart by Bennett of London.

One English-built Curzon-car.

One self-driving brand new motor body carriage with plated bicycle wheels and safety axles.

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One second-hand Canoe shaped English-built victoria in thorough good order.

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The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Cotton slightly damaged by Water.

On MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 4 p. m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT, & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 1st Pasta Lane, Colaba, behind Jaitha No. 13 on account of the concerned—

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FORT, BOMBAY.

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NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS
The best quality of Paints and Oils manufactured by
MESSRS COLTHURST & HARDING,
of London & Bristol,
can be obtained from all Bazar Dealers.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

| | Subscription, Rate. | Discount. Rate. |
|---|---|---|
| Yearly ... | Rs. 25 0 | Rs. 20 0 |
| Half-yearly ... | ,, 13 12 | ,, 11 0 |
| Quarterly ... | ,, 7 8 | ,, 6 0 |
| Monthly ... | ,, 2 8 | ,, 2 0 |

SINGLE COPY... ... ONE ANNA.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Yearly ... | Rs. 37 8 | Rs. 30 0 |
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| Quarterly ... | ,, 10 10 | ,, 8 8 |
| Monthly ... | ,, 3 12 | ,, 3 0 |

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For rates of old issues of the "Bombay Gazette", See Special Short Advertisements Column.

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For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales ; Business Cards, Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required ; Change of Residence and Articles Lost of Found, the scale is as follows :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Not exceeding three lines | ... ... | Re. 1-0 |
| Each succeeding line | ... ... | ,, 0-8 |

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must in all cases be made in advance.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| First Insertion ... | ... | Rs. 6-0 Per Inch. |
| Second Insertion | ... | ,, 3-8 do. |
| Third Insertion... | ... | ,, 3-0 do. |
| Fourth Insertion | ... | ,, 2-8 do. |
| Fifth and upwards | ... | ,, 2-0 do. |
| Minimum charge | ... | ,, 6-0 do. |

In the Native Languages double the above rate.

For Advertisments, which are to be inserted of any length of time special contracts are made.

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on 29 June, 2017

# DAILY MARKET REPORT.

## LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, MARCH 6.] [BOMBAY, MARCH 7.

### FINANCIAL.

| | Rates. | Pies. | Minus. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1-2 per cent. Consols ... | 78 | 1-8 | |
| do. Rentes ... | 94 1-2 | unchgd | |
| 3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ... | 93 3-4 | 1-4 | |
| 4 1-2 do. Gov. Securities... | 64 7-8 | unchgd | |
| Bar Silver in London ... | 26 7-8 | 1-8 | |
| do. 2 months' hence... | 26 11-16 | 1-16 | |
| Bar silver in New York ... | 58 3-8 | 1-4 | |
| Exchange on London at Paris... | 25·25 | 1-2 | |
| do. at Berlin... | 20·45 | 1-2 | 1-2 |
| do. do. New York... | 4·87 | 1-4 | unchgd |
| Discount Bank of England Rate... | 3 1-2 | since | |
| do. Short London Bills | 8th Feb. | | |
| 3 months' sight... | 3 7-16 | 1-16 | |
| do. Indian Bank Bills | | | |
| 6 months' sight... | 3 | | unchgd |
| do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills... | 3 3-4 | 1-8 | |
| do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills... | 3 5-8 | | unchgd |
| Interest day-to-day Loans ... | 3 1-8 | 1-8 | |
| do. 7 day Market Loans... | 3 1-4 | | unchgd |

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77-9 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 15-16 unchgd.
Amount paid into the Bank of England about £275,000.
Closing Tone of Silver—Steady—Buyers at the rate.

### COUNCIL BILLS.

At the periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day, for Rs. 1,00,00,000.

Rs. 10,80,000 were allotted to Calcutta
" 1,90,000 " to Bombay
" 16,10,000 " to Madras
" 12,90,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 4 3-32d. (Min. Rate) received 10 per cent. above that rate in full.
Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4 3-32d. (Min. Rate) received 10 per cent. above that rate in full.
Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 16·09.
Telegraphic Transfers:—
Rs. 48,90,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 22,10,000 " to Bombay.
" 16,10,000 " to Madras.
" 87,10,000
Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 4 1-8d. (Min. Rate) received 10 per cent. above that rate in full.
Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4 1-8d. (Min. Rate) received 10 per cent. above that rate in full.
Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 16·13.
Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening, including last Public Sales, Rs. 1,05,50,000.
Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 1,00,00,000.

### COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot ... Steady—Fair demand
Futures ... Firm.
Manchester ... Firm with a fair demand
Total Sales ... 8,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export... 500 "
Imports ... 12,000 "
Mid-Americans ... 5·97+·07
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 9+1-16

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

| Mar.-Apr. | April-May | May-June | June-July | July-Aug. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5·77 +10 | 5·78 +09 | 5·79 +09 | 5·79 +09 | 5·79 +09 |
| Aug.-Sept. | Sept.-Oct. | Oct.-Nov. | Nov.-Dec. | |
| 5·73 +09 | 5·74 +09 | 5·73 +10 | 5·72 +10 | |

New York official noon call May 10·45; July 10·57
New Orleans 10 a.m. May 10·76; July 10·83.

NEW YORK—

| | Sales. |
|---|---|
| Two Days Receipts at all U. S. Ports | 28,000 |
| " Receipts at U. S. last year | 11,000 |
| " Exports to Great Britain | 7,000 |
| " Exports to Continent | 37,000 |
| Spot Cotton— | 10·45 unchgd |

Futures—Month of May 10·34—04 } Advanced on unfavorable weather reports, and declined later on bear pressure and liquidation.
Futures—Month of July 10·46—03 }

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot Cotton ... 10·9-13+1-3
Futures—Month of May ... 10·62—95
Do. do July ... 10·79—04
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Firm
Manchester, Mar. 6.
Grey shirtings 41-42 in. 38 yards 16×15 ...8 4 1-2
" " 44 in. 38-38 1-2 yds 98·8 ...8 7 1-2
White " 40-41 in. 40 yards 18 sqr ...10-7
" nainsooks 43 in. 19 yards 22×21 6-9

### WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... ... Nominal
Do. Months—
Do. Name of Ports—
Wheat White Karachi ... 37 unchgd
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.
Wheat Red Karachi ... ... Nominal
Do Months—
Tone—Quiet.
Australian Wheat—Unchanged.

### SEEDS

LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ...61+1
Do. Month—Mar.-May.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Done and buyers
Tone—Firmer.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ...57 1-4 +3-4
Do. Months—Mar.-Apr.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.

BOMBAY COTTONSEED.—
£ 6-13-0—0-1-0—Mar.-Apr.—Hull—Buyers—Firmer

### MISCELLANEOUS.

JOFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). ... ... 14 5-16 unchgd
RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... ... ... 4 8—1-4d
Mar.-Apr.—Sellers—Firm
METALS—
Copper Braziers ... £ 76 unchgd
Yellow Metal ... d 6 9-16 unchgd
Standard Copper G M B ... £ 65 1-16+3-16
FREIGHT—
Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal ... Nominal
BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW—
Finest Australian Beef Tallow ... 34-6
" " Mutton Tallow ... 35-6
General Tone of Tallow Auction—Firmer.
SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 19 1 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months of Shipment...May-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Very quiet—Prices unchanged.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... ... Nominal.
Do Months of Shipments ... .....
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ... 15 6+3-4d.
Months of Shipments ... May.—Sellers.
Tone—Opened quiet—Closed steady.
E A B & Similar Crystal C & F India ... ... 20 4 1-2+1 1-2d.
Months of Shipments ...Apr.-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Nothing whatever doing.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 17 unchgd
Month of Shipments. ... March. Value
Tone—Quiet.

JAVA SUGAR.
Raw Java Nos. 16×18 C and F Calcutta 12 7 1-2—Aug.-Oct.—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi 13 9—Aug.-Oct.—Value.
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta 14—Aug.-Oct.—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi 14 1 1-2—Aug.-Oct.—Value.
Tone—Little or no business doing.

## BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [7TH MARCH 1912.

### IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

| Packages. | Value. | From | Importers |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | | |
| 30 Boxes Sovs... | 22,50,000 | Fort Said | Chartered Bank |
| 26 Boxes Sovs... | 19,12,500 | London | do |
| 18 Boxes Bulns. | 12,28,800 | do | do |
| 35 Boxes Bulns. | 23,94,640 | do | National Bank |

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 5th Mar., 1912.

| By | Bars | Ounces |
|---|---|---|
| G I P Railway ..... | 36 | 42,182 |
| B B and C I Railway ... | 25 | 29,283 |

### FINANCIAL

EXCHANGE:—
Council Bills went well yesterday and the market opened quiet but steady at 1s. 4 3-32d. T. T., 1s. 4 1-8d. on Demand and 1s. 4 5-16d. for 3 months' sight credits. There has been little enquiry for remittance, and private bills have been scarce. Following the fluctuations in Silver. Far Eastern rates are again steadier.

We quote:—
T. T. on London ...1s. 4 3-32d.
Demand Drafts ...1s. 4 1-8d.
Credits 3 months' sight ...1s. 4 5-16d.
Do. do forward ...1s. 4 7-32d. May
Do. do France ...171 3-4
Do. do Marks ...139 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight ...140
Shanghai " ...194 1-4
Japan " ...149 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER:—
The opening rate for Cash and the Settlement was 95 7-8. Later on prices advanced 1-16, but at the close have gone back to the opening rate. Only a moderate business is reported.

We quote:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cash ... ... | ... | Rs. 95 14 | 0 |
| Settlement ... | ... | " 95 14 | 0 |

BULLION:—
The London market continues to fluctuate and yesterday Bar Silver closed 1-8 higher for ready at 26 7-8, and 1-16 higher for delivery in two months at 26 11-16. New York was 1-4 up at 58 3-8. The local market opened firmer in sympathy with the advance at Home, and closing rates are as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| English Bar Gold ... | ... | Rs 24 | 0 0 |
| Australian " ... | ... | " 24 | 0 0 |
| Sovereigns " ... | ... | " 15 | 0 0 |
| Silver Ready ex duty ... | | " 67 | 14 0 |
| " 1st Settlement ... | | " 67 | 14 0 |
| " 2nd " ... | | " 68 | 1 0 |

### COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—
Last night good Broach advanced to Rs. 274 on a firmer opener from New York, but the American markets having closed easier with a small decline, the market here on opening was quiet with good Broach quoted Rs. 272. During the day the price declined to Rs. 270 1-2, but at the close the market is rather steadier and quotations are as under. There has been little business doing.
Ready cotton continues quiet with only a very moderate off-take. Prices are unchanged.

QUOTATIONS:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fine M. G. Broach ... | ... | Rs. 277-8 | March |
| Good M G Broach ... | ... | " 274 1-2 | " |
| Fine M G Wardha Hinganghat | | " 280-1 | " |
| Fine M G Nagpur ... | ... | " 278-9 | " |
| Fine M G Dhamangaon | | " 274-5 | " |
| Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola... | | " 271 1-2 | " |
| Fine M G Khandeish ... | ... | " 260-1 | " |
| F. G. M. G. Khandeish ... | ... | " 250-1 | " |
| Fine M G Bengal ... | ... | " 257-8 | " |
| F. G. H. G. Bengal ... | ... | " 239 | " |
| Good H. G. Westerns ... | ... | " 274 | Apr.-May. |
| Good M. G. Westerns ... | ... | " 279 | " |

LIVERPOOL OPENER:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Opening Tone ... | ... | Quiet steady. |
| Estimated Sales ... | ... | 7,000 Bales |
| Total Imports ... | ... | 19,000 " |

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

| Mar.-April. | Apl-May. | May-June |
|---|---|---|
| 5·74 —03 | 5·75 —03 | 5·76 —03 |
| June-July. 5·76 —03 | July-Aug. 5·76 —03 | Aug.-Sept. 5·73 —03 |
| Sept.-Oct. 5·71 —03 | Oct.-Nov. 5·70 —03 | Nov.-Dec. 5·69 —03 |

### SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—
The Home markets are firmer and prices here have advanced in sympathy.

We quote:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready ... | Rs. 11 | 5 6 | B.T. |
| April-May ... | " 11 | 9 6 | B.T. |

RAPESEED:—
The market is firm. We Quote:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brown Delhi A.-M. ... | Rs. 7 | 11 0 | B.T. |
| Yellow Cawapore ... | " 8 | 2 0 | B.T. |

GINGELLYSEED:—
Tone—Steady.
We quote:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bold White 85 p.c. ... | Rs. | 55 8 | 0 |
| Mughi ... | " | 54 8 | 0 |
| Red Jubbalpore ... | " | 52 0 | 0 |
| Black Kutni ... | " | 46 8 | 0 |
| Yellow Hingunghat ... | " | 58 8 | 0 |

POPPYSEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Ap.-May ... ... Rs. 11 2 0 B. T.

CASTORSEED:—
Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready ... | Rs. | 34 0 | 0 |
| Forward ... | " | 6 15 | 0 B.T. |

COTTONSEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Ready. ... ...Rs. 25 8 0

GROUNDNUTS —
Tone—Steadier. We quote:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bold... ... | ... | Rs. 43 | 8 0 |
| Small ... | ... | Rs. 41 | 0 0 |

WHEAT:—
The market is steady. We quote:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| White Pissi ready 85 p.c. | Rs. | 5 4 | 0 B. T. |
| " Delhi A.-M. ... | " | 5 4 | 0 " |

### SHARES.

#### BANKS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank of Bombay ... ... ... | 1,770 |
| Bank of India ... ... ... | 65 1-4 |
| Eastern Bank ... ... ... | 82 |
| Indian Specie ... ... ... | 60 1-2 |

#### MILLS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Colaba Land & Mill Coy ... | 1,285 |
| David ... ... ... ... | 400 |
| Kohinoor ... ... ... ... | 730 |
| Khattau Makanji ... ... ... | 1,005 |
| Manockji Petit ... ... ... | 2,385 |
| Standard ... ... ... ... | 1,180 |

#### PRESS.

| | |
|---|---|
| New Mofussil ... ... ... | 815 |

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bombay B. S. & T. C. Ordinary ... | 148 1-2 |
| Bombay B. S. & T. C. Preference... | 175 |
| Shivraipur Mining Syndicate ... | 17 |
| Tata Iron & Steel Co Ordy ... | 73 3-4 |
| do do Preference ... | 165 |
| do do Deferred ... | 126 1-2 |
| Treacher & Co ... ... | 480 |

#### RAILWAY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Tapti-Valley ... ... ... | 522 1-2 |

## DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cotton ... | ... | ... | 17,920 bales |
| Wheat ... | ... | ... | 3,968 cwts. |
| Linseed ... | ... | ... | 8,436 " |
| Rapeseed ... | ... | ... | 1,549 " |
| Gingellyseed ... | ... | ... | 2,834 " |
| Poppyseed ... | ... | ... | 62 " |
| Groundnuts... | ... | ... | 8,434 " |
| Castorseed ... | ... | ... | 14,254 " |
| Rice ... | ... | ... | 15,461 " |
| Myrabollams ... | ... | ... | 2,247 " |
| Cottonseed ... | ... | ... | 20,656 " |
| Mowraseed ... | ... | ... | 105 " |
| Gram ... | ... | ... | 5,980 " |
| Joowar ... | ... | ... | 4,164 " |
| Maize ... | ... | ... | 1,767 " |

## CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA.

The Agent of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China write to us as follows:—
We beg to advise that we have received a telegram from our Head Office, London, announcing that at the approaching Annual General Meeting of Shareholders, the Directors will recommend after paying a bonus of 10 per cent., on salaries of the staff, that a dividend be declared for the past half year at the rate of 15 per cent free of income tax, that £25,000 be added to the Reserve Fund, which will then stand at £1,650,000, that £10,000 be added to Officers, Superannuation Fund, that £30,000 be written off the premises account, and that £128,451-14-6 be carried forward as undivided profit.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR W. BOUGHTON CHAMBERS, V. D. COMMANDING.
Bombay, 8th March.

104 Parades.—Parades will be held on Mondays and Thursdays commencing from 7th March in the Town Hall compound at 9-30 p.m.
3 Fr. Q. F. Field Gun Drill.
Dress.—Plain clothes.
105. Musketry.—Sunday, 10th instant.
The British Infantry range at Colaba will be available for the following competition and matches:—
The Carter Cup Competition.
Matches Nos. 5, 7 and 12 and the Gunners prize to Sergeants will be competed for.
The following are the conditions of the several events.
Carter Cup:—200, 300 and 500 yards.
Targets, Bisley. Any sights may be used. One sighting shot and 7 to count.
Sergeants match ditto.
Gunners match ditto.
Match 7, Ranges 200 and 500 yards. Ditto.
Match 12, Range 300 yards. Ditto.
The Captains of teams for the Carter Cup Competition must be on the range to make the necessary arrangements at 6-45 a.m.
Firing to commence at 7 a.m.
Dress—Plain Clothes.

E. P. CUDLIP, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant B. V. A.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR F. R. CADELL, V. D.
Bombay, 8th March.

189. Rifle Meeting.—The Annual Rifle Meeting will be held at Ghat Kopar by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6 a. m.
Programme can be obtained at Head-Quarters.
To-day Friday, the 8th inst.—Match 6,800 Yards.
Saturday the 9th inst.—Matches 8 and 9 (Cadets) and the Blaney Challenge Cup (Cadets).
Sunday the 10th inst.—Match 7 (Honorary members)
Sunday the 10th inst—Match 12, Tennant Memorial Marksman Challenge Cup.
Sunday the 10th inst—Match 15, Bayley Coy. Challenge Shield.
The following matches are postponed to a future date:—
Match 14, Leslie Challenge Cup competition.
Match 17, Highland Challenge Cup competition.
190. Cadets Competition—It is notified for information that the Drill competition (Cadets) will take place on the parade ground of "M" Coy Indo-British Institution on Monday the 11th instant at 5 p.m.
191. Medals.—Applications for Volunteer Long Service Medal should reach Adjutant's Office by the 15th instant.
192. Viceroy's Competition.—The Final Stage Viceroy's Competition will be fired off on Corps Range at Ghat Kopar on Sunday the 17th instant.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt. B. V. R.

NOTICE.

I. G.I.P. Ry. Volrs. Rifle Meeting—Match I, open to All Comers, will be fired on the G. I. P. Range at Ghat Kopar on Monday, the 11th inst. at 7 a.m.
Distance—200 yards. Rounds—8, last 7 to count, Target—I. V. R. A.
Entrance fee Ans. 8 which should be paid in the Adjutant's Office before the day of match.
II. Bombay Vol. Artillery Rifle Association Annual Meeting open to All Comers will be fired at Ghat Kopar on Sunday 17th instant.
III. Rifle Club matches 35 and 36 will be fired at Ghat Kopar on Sunday 17th instant. The Land and Blockley Challenge Cup competition will take place on the same day. Conditions as for Match 36. In reference to rule 30, prize winners for year 1911-12 will please inform the Hon. Secretary before 20th instant whether they require spoons or prizes in kind. In the absence of intimation by the date named spoons will be awarded.
IV. Miniature Matches 34 to 36 will be fired on the Miniature Range at Carnac Road on Saturday 16th instant from 3 to 5 p.m.

## DEPARTURES.

### Per s. s. "Massilia," March 8.

The Anchor Line s. s. "Massilia" will sail from No. 2 shed Victoria Dock with the following passengers to-day. Medical inspection will take place alongside the vessel at 6-30 p. m. sharp:—

TO SUEZ.
Capt G A Elliott

TO CAIRO.
Mr A P C de Casson

TO MARSEILLES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Miss M Craig | Capt A C D Tyrell |

TO LONDON.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr T A Aldred | Mrs Heath and maid |
| Mr N Birrell | Capt E B L'Estrange |
| Mrs J P Blakeway and child | nurse Mrs E'Estrange |
| Maj J H Crawford | Mr C M Ross |
| Mrs J S Donald 3 children and infant | Mrs Scott |
| Capt J L Fisher | Capt A O Sutherland |
| Maj F W Heath | Lt A R Thompson |
| | Mr G E Wright |
| | Mrs C H Windle |

TO LIVERPOOL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr W C Anderson | Miss Harding |
| Mrs Anderson and 2 children | Mr J Nestor |
| Capt L F Ball | Mr M Rowat |
| Miss M Dobbs | Miss E M Seddol |
| Mrs L Denby and infant | Capt J E B Scrafton |
| Mrs Evans, nurse and infant | Mrs Scrafton and child |
| Mrs Harding | Mrs R J T Stewart and child |

TO GIBRALTAR.
Mrs G Ferguson-Smyth

TO NEW YORK.

| | |
|---|---|
| Miss B F Crowell | Mrs Lyon |
| Rev J Lyon | |

EXTRA CLASS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Maj H Barr | Mr Kemp |

The American manufacturers of typewriters are appearing to the Senate Finance Committee in connection with tariff matters. They assert that if typewriting machines are placed on the free list, they will be obliged to close their manufactories. The Democrats seek to place typewriters on the proposed free list.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? If so at once go to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and Ans. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

### INDIA.

DEATH.

SHERMAN—February 27, at Tuticorin, of enteric fever, Casimir Mackellar Sherman, Assistant Commissioner, Salt, Abkari and Customs Department, Madras, aged 43 years.

# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

English mail due at 6 a.m.
Maidanis, 6-30 p.m. to 12 midnight.
Art Exhibition, Town Hall, 8-30 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim: "Lukewarm water will not run anything."

### ENGLISH MAILS.

DEPARTURE.

THE P. and O. Co's. mail steamer "Arabia" leaves Bombay harbour to-morrow, at 2-39 p.m.

STRING BAND AT THE PRINCESS GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bormer, V. D. and Officers, the string band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster commencing at 6 p.m. to-day.

Y. M. C. A. CENTRAL BRANCH.—The Athletic members are invited to attend an important meeting in the Association Hall on Saturday, 7 p.m. The sports outlook for the season will be discussed, officers elected, committees appointed, etc.

AHMEDABAD.—The School for Deaf-mutes commenced its work on 5th October 1908 with 2 boys and 1 girl. It has at present on its roll 20 pupils, of whom 5 are girls. Nine of them are from the mofussil. Of these one is supported by the Bhavnagar State with a monthly scholarship of Rs. 3.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL NURSING ASSOCIATION.—The Annual General meeting of the St. George's Hospital Nursing Association will be held at the Killick Building, Home Street, Fort, on Monday, the 11th March 1912, at 6 p.m., for the receipt of the Annual Report of the retiring Committee with statement of accounts and for the election of a Committee of Management and Auditor.

MISSING CURRENCY NOTES.—Mr. A. F. Sells, Manager, Messrs. Cox and Co., reports that a sum of Rs. 500 in four currency notes for Rs. 100 each, and ten for Rs. 10 each was given by the Head Cashier to the despatch clerk at about 6-15 p. m. on the 5th instant. As the despatch clerk found it was too late to despatch the money by post he put it away in a drawer in his desk for despatch the following day. The next morning he found the drawer-lock intact, but on opening the drawer he found that the money had disappeared.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. H R. Vaughan and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, will play the following programme of music commencing at 6 p.m., to-day:—

| | |
|---|---|
| March ... | Calligan call Again ... Ard. Hume |
| Valse ... | Whisprs of Love... ...Moore |
| Selection ... | The Gondoliers... ...Sullivan |
| Love Poem ... | Finlandia ... ...Sibelius |
| Pfeif Lied from | Fruhlingshift ... ...Straus |
| Excerpts from | Paderewski ... ...Sommer |
| No. 1 Cracovienne Fantastique. | No. 2 Melodie. |
| | No. 3 Menuet. |
| Selection ... | The Girl in the Train...Leo Fall |

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

### Annual Rifle Meeting at Ghat Kopar.

The Annual Rifle Meeting of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles is now being held at Ghat Kopar, and opened with the Cadets marching competitions, five teams entering from the B. E. S. School, Byculla; St. Mary's School, Mazagon; and the Indo-British Institution. In this competition, the teams marched from Bhandup to the ranges, a distance of over 5 miles and then fired on sectional targets for 90 seconds at 300 yards.
The following are the results:—1, St. Mary's School, A team; 2, B. E. S. School, A team; 3, Indo-British School; 4, B. E. S. School, B team; and 5, St. Mary's School, B team.
The remaining Cadets Competitions will take place on Saturday, the 9th instant.
In the Adults Matches, there is a slight falling off of entries compared with previous years, but the results are quite up to the standard.
Provisional results of matches which are still open are appended:—
Match I.—200 yards I. V. R. A. (Figure Target) H. P. S. 35; Vol. O'Brien, A Co. 32; Vol. Clarke, A Co., 31; Col.-Sergt. Soundy, E Co., 31; and Col.-Sergt. Gidney, F. Co., 31.
Match II.—300 yards I. V. R. A. Target H. P. S. 35; Sergt. Veevers (Reservist), 33; Col.-Sergt. Gidney F Co., 32; and Corpl. Collyer, R. E. Co., 32 (tie); Col.-Sergt. Soundy, E Co., 31.
Match III.—500 yards I. V. R. A., (Figure Target), H. P. S., 35; Vol. Clarke, A Co., 35; Vol. Lattey, G Co., 34; Col.-Sergt. Instr. Kearsey, Staff, 34; and Corpl. Collyer, G. E. Co., 33.
Match IV.—600 yards I. V. R. A.-Target, H.P.S., 35; Corpl. Collyer G. E. Co., 33; Sergt.-Major Wale, A. A., Staff, 32; Col.-Sergt. Soundy, E Co., 32; and Col.-Sergt. Instr. Kearsey, Staff, 32.

## FUND FOR EUROPEAN SCHOOLS

### First Indian List.

Anonymous (Conditional), Rs. 100,000; Dr. J. A. Graham, Kalimpong, Rs. 25; Mr. C. K. Swindon, Monghyr, Rs. 100; Rev. E. R. Clough, Amraoti, Rs. 30; Messrs. B. H. Smith and Co., Calcutta, Rs. 250; The Ven'ble W. J. Wickens, Calcutta, Rs. 100; Messrs. Martin and Co., Calcutta, Rs. 1,000; Messrs. Leslie and Hinds, Solicitors, Calcutta, Rs. 100; A. T. R., Rs. 25; Messrs. Bird and Co, Calcutta, Rs. 3,000; Mrs. Bion, Monghyr, Miss Bion, Monghyr; Mr. H. L. Swindon, Monghyr; Mrs. Swindon, Monghyr, each Rs. 10; Mrs. Curtis, Monghyr, Rs. 2; Mrs. J. Rozario, Monghyr, Rs. 3; Mrs. Sanford, Simla, Rs. 10; Mr. H. V. Sparkes, Calcutta, Rs. 100; Messrs. Orr, Dignum and Co., Calcutta, Rs. 250; Rev. R. Gee, Calcutta, Rs. 100; A. Soldier, Rs. 10; Miss Swan, Jamalpur, Rs. 5; Miss Owles, Krishnagar, Rs. 2; Rev. A.C. Ridsdale, Howrah, Rs. 50; Mrs. E. Garrett, Gorukhpur, Rs. 5; Miss A. F. Wright, Agra, Rs. 10; A Government Chaplain, Rs. 30; Miss Catt, Allahabad, Rs. 5; Miss Dyson, Calcutta, Rs. 10; Rev. C. M. Becker, Jhelum, Rs. 5; Rev. A. F. G. Wardell, Ranikhet, Rs. 30; Rev. W. J. Tillott, Dumka; Rev. J. G. Potter, Simla, Mr. J. M. C. Gray, Benares, Rev. H. E. Barrell, Bombay, Rev. Canon W. Hooper, D.D., Mussoorie, each Rs. 5; Messrs. Morgan and Co., Calcutta, Rs. 250; Mr. H. M. Jerdan, Daltongunge, Rs. 60; Major L. A. Watson, 67th Punjabis, Rs. 215; Mr. J. J. Macdonald, Russelkonda, Rs. 5; Captain W. E. Thompson, Ajmere, Rs. 10; Mr. C. Cooper, Calcutta, Rs. 20; Rev. G. E. Phillips, Bangalore, Rs. 5; York and Lancaster Regt., Karachi, Rs. 30; Mr. H. S. Chatfield, Bombay, Rs. 13 and Mr. C. S. Ray, Bombay, Rs. 20. Total Rs. 1,05,952.

W. J. CLIFFORD, Capt.,
for Hony. Treasurer.

AT the Calcutta Corporation meeting on Thursday afternoon the Commissioners elected Mr. Charu Chandra Chatterjee of the Provincial Executive Service as Secretary to the Corporation in the place of Mr. P. N. Mookerjee who is appointed Inspector-General of Registration.

# BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

## CLAIM FOR MAINTENANCE.

### Inter-caste Marriage Held Sinful.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, Justice Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Batchelor disposed of an appeal from a decision of Mr. Sarajya, First Class Subordinate Judge of Ahmedabad, who, in the suit of Bai Kashi against Mansukhram Balchand to recover Rs. 7,000 for her maintenance, dismissed the plaintiff's claim with costs.
Mr. L. A. Shah appeared for the appellant and Mr. Tricumlal R. Desai for the respondent.
After the decision of this suit, the defendant died and his son was brought on the record.
The plaintiff alleged that she was a Brahmin widow and was married to the defendant about fifty years ago. By that marriage she had eight children. In 1901, Mansukram, the original defendant, discarded her. She, therefore, now sued to recover maintenance as a Hindu widow.
The defendant said that he was a Sudra by caste and therefore his marriage with the plaintiff was not valid.
The Subordinate Judge upheld that defence and dismissed the suit with costs. In disposing of the appeal, Justice Chandavarkar, in the course of an elaborate judgment, held that according to Hindu law the marriage of a Brahmin woman with a Sudra was sinful and was never contemplated. The marriage was, therefore, invalid. The appeal was accordingly dismissed, but having regard to the circumstances of the case, their Lordships ordered each party to bear their own costs throughout.

## KAIRA SEDITION CASE.

ON the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, Justice Sir Narayan Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Batchelor disposed of the application for revision made by Mr. Branson, instructed by Mr. J. K. Parukh, in the case of Punjabhai Somabhar Bhat, a pleader from Kaira, who was ordered to be bound over in the sum of Rs. 2,000, and to furnish two sureties of Rs. 1,000 each to be of good behaviour for two months for disseminating sedition.
The facts of this case have been previously reported. The applicant was charged with distributing two seditious books, namely, "Yadukulno Itihas" and "Vanasapatini Davas." The present application was made on the grounds that there was not the slightest evidence on the record to show that the accused distributed those books and that the acts deposed to by Police Inspector Patwardhan were not sufficient to justify the taking of a bond with sureties.
After hearing Mr. Branson, their Lordships rejected the application.

## DOCUMENTS IMPOUNDED.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, Mr. Justice Heaton disposed of the suit brought by Bai Chanchal against Bhagwandas Madhudvass Rugnathdass, a Hindu social reformer, to recover Rs. 25,000 as damages for breach of promise to marry.
Mr. Setalwad, instructed by Messrs. Madhavji, Kamdar and Chhotubhai, appeared for the defendant; the plaintiff did not appear.
Mr. Setalwad asked that the suit be dismissed with costs, but he also asked for a further order. In this suit, he said, several witnesses were examined "de-bene-esse" and in the course of their evidence, the plaintiff produced four documents, which were immediately challenged by his client as forgeries. He now asked the Court to order those documents to be impounded until further orders, as this client wished to take further steps in the matter, having regard to the fact that the suit was false.
His Lordship dismissed the suit with costs and ordered the documents to be impounded.

## REFUSAL TO REVIEW.

ON the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, Justice Sir Narayan Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Batchelor disposed of the rule for review of their Lordships' judgment in the appeal of Haji Hasam against a decree of Mr. Justice Russell in the suit brought against the appellant by Aishabibi, widow of the late Mr. Mahomed Ali Rogay for injunction in connection with her rights for light and air.
Mr. Davar appeared for Aishabibi in support of the rule; Mr. E. B. Raikes showed cause.
Mr. Davar said that there was some misunderstanding with regard to the question of costs. In the Lower Court he had won on all three issues and in the Appeal Court he ostensibly won on two. The decree reversed was with regard to the injunction, and yet his client was ordered to pay half the costs of Haji Hasham.
Their Lordships discharged the rule with costs and refused to review their judgment.

# POLICE COURTS.

## ALLEGED NEGLIGENT DRIVING.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Barnes charged one Sheheria Cursetji Heeramanek with driving his motor-car in a rash and negligent manner and thereby causing the death of one Antone Bastion. Mr. K. Fereers Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. B. J. Dhondi, pleader, defended the accused. The case for the prosecution was that on the 15th of February the deceased was issuing from Princess street and crossing Queen's Road, when the accused who is a chauffeur in the employ of Mr. Mahomed Hussein Dehdashti drove up his car, which knocked down the deceased, whose collar-bone was broken. The car was stopped and the deceased was taken to the G.T.Hospital, where he died the next day. The defence was that the deceased was behind a brougham and the accused could not see him until he was in front of the motor-car at a distance of about fifteen paces only. He promptly applied the brakes, but could not succeed in stopping the car in time to avoid the collision. The mud-guard of the car struck the deceased and he was knocked down. The car was on the proper side of the road and its speed was ten miles an hour. His Worship on the evidence acquitted the accused.

## QUARREL IN A SHOP.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, C. M. D'Souza, a cutter in the employ of Messrs. Vali Hussein and Co., tailors of Medows Street, charged F. C. Ford with assault. Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Barrister-at-law, appeared for the complainant. The complainant's case was that some time ago the accused brought some cloth and asked him to make a suit. On the 23rd ultimo the accused's servant took away the clothes and the next day the accused came to the shop with the coat on and told the complainant's master that the sleeves of the coat were rather long. His master, thereupon asked the complainant to make the necessary alterations in the coat, which he examined. The accused told him to take proper measure and in reply the latter informed him it was not necessary to do so as he had seen the sleeves. The accused thereupon became angry and hit the complainant. The accused admitted the offence, but pleaded grave provocation. He was fined Rs. 15.

## ALLEGED RASH DRIVING.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Spiers charged Ramnarayan Bhagwanjee, driver of taxi No. 1420 with rash and negligent driving. The case for the prosecution was that at about 10-30 a.m. on February 24th Mr. Stringfellow's car driven by his chauffeur dropped Mr. Stringfellow at the Bank of India and was preparing to go north. The car had already crossed to a certain point about five paces from the pavement of the Telegraph Office when the accused's motor-taxi coming from the opposite direction at a fast pace ran into Mr. Stringfellow's car. The further hearing of the case was adjourned.

## TUBERCULOSIS.

### Generous Gift to Bombay.

The following correspondence has been unavoidably delayed in publication:—

From the Executive Health Officer, B

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Hansa Line steamer Swarzfels 3,533 tons, Captain A. Strejcker, sailed yesterday for Hamburg and Bremen via Karachi, with a general cargo.

The steamer Angus, 2,319 tons, Captain J. B. Dakers, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

The steamer Kinross, 2,652 tons, Captain G. Dracup, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Tyne with a cargo of coal.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Ismaila, 3,361 tons, Captain J. K. Rose, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo.

The steamer Hatumet, 2584 tons, Captain J. Peters, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co's steamer Khosrou 2410 tons Captain Hanjahn, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Jeddah with a cargo of specie and 880 pilgrims.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Itaura 5197 tons, Captain W. J. Bishop, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

### VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—March 7.

Arcadia .....3573 Bareham...London ...P & O Co
Belle of France...2469 Cargill .....A Yale & Co
Castlemoor.....2403 Angus .....K N & Co
Dumra.....762 Morrison .....M M & Co
Gallia.....555 Wrate...repairing ...J Mackintosh & Co
Rosmore .....993 D'Loroe .....Bo & P S N Co
Harpenden .....2302 Carmak.....T M & Co
H M S Highflyer .....Dick .....R N Flagship
Hatamet.....2584 Petris.....T M & Co
Itaura.....5197 Bishop .....M M & Co
Kuala .....360 McLarin.....K N & Co
Kuweit.....3256 Coster.....H S N Co
Kutalier.....1665 Coltman...Durban...A Strandes & Co
Kinross .....2552 Dracup .....
Khosrou.....2410 Hannah .....Bo & P S N Co
Nourel-Bahr .....212 Nacoda.....
Newenfels.....3542 Heckel .....W & A G & Co
Norkoowa .....1074 Jones .....M M & Co
Patrick Stewart.....Townsend .....Telegrap Str
Plassy .....4615 Andrews .....Transport
Shah Jehan .....2635 McBean .....Shah S N Co
Salsette.....2391 Lewellin .....Aden.....16-3.....P & O Co
Saifi.....565 Morin.....
Upada.....3382 Hodgson .....M M & Co

### VESSELS IN DOCK.—March 7.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Massilia .....3250 Thomson...L'pool.....8-3.....W & A G & Co
3 Carbridge .....2332 Richardson...Antwerp...16-3.....W & A Graham & Co
4 Glenlyon.....2654 Sloane.....Kobe .....14-3.....T M & Co
5 B Rubattino...2382 Mujis ...Genoa..15-3...R Line
6 Bregenz.....2396 Petris.....16-3.....A L S N Co
7 China.....3859 Faviesich.....Kobe ...9-3.....A L S N Co
8 Redbridge .....2443 Vasen...Dunkirk.....9-3.....J M & Co
9 Tannenfels.....3411 Gordes .....K'chi .....9-3.....W & A Grahm & Co
10&11 Delta...4780 Martin...Shanghai...13-3..P & O Co
12&13 Arabia...4098 Palmer...London...9-3...P & O Co
15 Glenaffric ...3667 Lane .....T M & Co

H W V D

Linga.....951 Rothwell.....M M & Co

M W D D

Virawa .....3360 Gipper...Moulmein...5-3...M M & Co

### ARRIVALS.

| Mar. | Vessels. | Commanders. | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | Kinross | Dracup | Tyne, Feb 1 |
| | Itaura | Bishop | Calcutta, Feb 23 |
| | Khosrou | Hannah | Jeddah, Feb 24 |
| 7 | Hatumet | Peters | Calcutta, Feb 25 |

### DEPARTURES.

| Mar. | Vessels. | Commanders. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7 | Rinaldo | Chilton | Hull via K'chi |
| | Foss Maru | Sato | Kobe, &c |
| | Markgraf | Thle | Zanzibar, &c |
| | Kola | Elton | R Gulf |
| | Bardistan | Davies | Antwerp |
| | Ismaila | Rose | Calcutta |
| | Scharsfels | Stryoker | Hamburg |
| | Angus | Dakers | Calcutta |

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Lindala, for Calcutta, &c.
" R Rubattino, for Genoa, &c.
" Clan Sinclair, for Tuticorin.

### STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Golconda. left Aden on the 6th instant and the same Co's steamer Colaba, left Port Said on the evening of the 15th instant.

The Anchor Line steamer Elysia, Homeward bound arrived at Suez on the early morning of the 6th instant.

### DAILY EXPORTS—MARCH 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—16 bales wool, B Huriram; 100 bales hemp, H Govindji 3,000 cwts myrabollams, P Muthuradas.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—23 carpets haberdashery, N Govindji; 30 bales hides, W and A Graham and Co; 2 bales, hides N Kassam; 4 cwts rice. A B Moolanker; 503 cwts myrabollams, W Bacher; 100 bales hemp S Surajmal and Co.

FOR MIDDLESBOROUGH.

King Edger s—200 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR ANTWERP.

Carbridge s—30 bales hemp, S Surajmal and Co.

FOR PORT SAID (for orders.)

Carbridge s—240 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL,

Abana s—50 bales hemp, H Govindji; 20,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros; 1,650 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 4,000 cwts cottonseed, W Bacher; 4,350 cwts myrabollams, P Muthuradas and Co; 9,000 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR GOTTENBURG.

Tannenfels s—50 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co.

FOR COPENHAGEN.

Tannenfels s—75 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Tannenfels s—330 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 820 cwts horns, E Mahomed; 84 cwts turmeric, N Damji and Co; 2,000 cwts groundnuts, K Devchand and Co; 20 empty barrels, King King and Co; 2,500 cwts linseed, B S Lloyd and Co. 1,560 cwts myrabollams, J Nurbheram; 1,999 cwts groundnuts and 1,740 cwts mowra-seed, Ralli Bros; 220 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

R. Rubattino s—100 bales cotton, M. Jethabhoy; 2,750 cwts castorseed, 1,001 cwts linseed, 6,800 cwts wheat, C. Boggiano and Co; 9,000 cwts wheat, 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bregenz s—220 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 66 cwts gingellyseed, B. S. Lloyd and Co; 425 cwts gum, R. Jethabhoy.

FOR ANCONA.

R. Rubattino s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Bregenz s—100 bales cotton, K. Visram and Co; 100 bales cotton, The Bombay Co. Ltd; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Tannenfels s—3,997 cwts barley, Volkart Bros; 110 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Haxley s—200 bales cottonfly, H. E. Bode and Sons; 4,000 cwts gram, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delta s—150 cases sharkfins and fishmaws, M. J. Joomabhoy and Co; 300 lbs. condiments 8 cwts dall, M. Poonjiaji and Sons.

FOR KOBE.

Glenaffric s—3,050 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

Glenlyon s—250 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR OSAKA.

Glenaffric s—100 bales cotton, B. N. Ginwalla and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Glenaffric s—300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR MOJI.

Glenaffric s—300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.


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MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY;

| BRAND | Price, Rs. a. p. | |
|---|---|---|
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| White Rose, 150 deg. | 5 12 2 | do, |
| Chester, 125 deg. | 4 12 2 | do, |
| Devons Brilliant 125 deg. | 4 8 2 | do, |
| Tiger 125 deg. | 4 8 2 | do, |
| Monkey Brand, 125° | 4 4 2 | do. |
| White Camelia 125° (in tins) | 3 14 0 | per two tins, |
| Elephant brand 125° (in tins) | 3 14 0 | do, |
| do, brand 125° (in bulk) | 3 4 0 | per 8 gallons. |
| Camel brand 125° (in tins) | 3 14 0 | per two tins. |

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### NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.


The Bombay Gazette.
Friday, 8th March, 1912.


### WOMEN IN POLITICS.

If they only knew it the women who are responsible for the street outrages in London are doing their cause the greatest possible harm and alienating the sympathies of those who would have assisted them to secure their legitimate rights. If it is to give votes and rights to women such as those who engaged in the demonstrations of hooliganism within the past week neither one side of the House nor the other will put itself to any trouble on their behalf. It is a humiliating spectacle, even at this distance, to see educated cultured ladies, as they would wish to be considered, descending to acts which would disgrace the fallen sisterhood, and it is necessary now they have become past all hope of redemption by the merciful means hitherto applied, to devise effectual measures to prevent these hysterical, discreditable and dangerous outbursts. The days of the scold's bridle and the "ducking stool" and similar primitive appliances are unfortunately over, and it would raise a storm of indignation if resort were had to the surviving method of dealing with refractory children, though it cannot be denied that there is much virtue in a bundle of birch twigs. Put the women in jail and they refuse to work, and the jail attendants hesitate to apply the usual remedies; they decline to eat until a soft-hearted jail-surgeon declares that confinement is affecting their health and they are liberated. The ends of justice are defeated and fresh demonstrations are organised the moment they get together again. It might be possible to declare the meeting together of a dozen women an unlawful assemblage. But what effect could that have when a solitary female in a frenzy of excitement could set fire to the General Post Office or destroy the national treasures in the British Museum? Such an outrage could not be adequately punished and Government is much too busily engaged in other affairs of State at the present moment to consider any amendment of the law to meet the requirements of the case. But a woman who engages in such escapades as those we hear of ought surely to be deprived of her liberty and of all civil rights for a considerable period of time. Anyhow she is not showing herself qualified to exercise greater privileges.

Suffragists break the law in order to prove themselves capable of making the law. It is contrary to their interests, but, as a magazine-writer, in a current issue, observes, women, being idealists are no friends of compromise; by temperament they seek the attainment of the best, they are not content with the second best; their minds are attained to see our King at a time rather than many things in relation to each other and in consequence of this they concentrate their efforts to attain the particular object which at the moment is uppermost in their thoughts, without due regard to the general interests of the community. Was a more striking illustration of this fact ever furnished than that we see to-day? "The lack of a due sense of proportion, which is generally characteristic of women, would seriously jeopardise the stability of the electorate if women in large numbers were to be admitted to the Parliamentary Franchise; because compromise is the very essence of successful parliamentary action and useful measures of reform are carried through Parliament by those alone who exercise discretion and forbearance and are prepared to make terms with the enemy in the gate." Then here is another point they lose sight of which should be impressed upon these unreasonable persons: "Women for well-known physical causes cannot, outside their natural sphere, compete successfully with men on equal terms, and it is because women are in their physical nature weaker than men that in the past men have voluntarily extended to women chivalrous protection. Would not the repeal of restrictive legislation and the grant to women of social and industrial equality with men tend to dim the spirit of chivalry without in any way improving the social or industrial condition of women?"

Undoubtedly it would, and who can expect chivalrous treatment to be accorded to the women who are leading the present agitation or those who show so little self-restraint or so little respect for the law as those who are now undergoing or awaiting trial for what amounts to rioting? They have absolutely no excuse for their conduct. They are not representing the unanimous demands of British womanhood. Carefully prepared statistics relating to the opinion of women who are parochial electors show some illuminating results. In all 135,357 women parochial electors were invited to express their opinion on the question of Parliamentary Franchise; of these 57,000 declined to offer any, nine thousand were neutral, 47,000 expressed antagonism to woman suffrage, while only 21,000 declared themselves in favour of enfranchisement. Probably more would have expressed themselves in favour but for the prospect of being led by women who have forfeited all claim to respectful consideration; possibly not; but it is ridiculous to pretend that these outrages are committed in support of the demands of British womanhood or are desired or approved by our mothers and sisters. We hope we are right in detecting in the procedure adopted a desire to deal effectively with the difficulty. Committing for trial and refusing to accept bail on the face of it appears as though the authorities mean to act firmly, if not severely. One thing has been made apparent by the self-elected leaders of the suffragists which is that women can only become politicians by their neglect of womanly functions and the more they dabble in politics the less womanly do they become. It is a lamentable fact and one which is absolutely incontrovertible; and all right-thinking, self-respecting women, after the exhibitions of the past few days, will wash their hands of the suffragettes and forswear any futher association or sympathy with them.

**Breaking Bye-Laws.** Few towns are provided with such an extensive service of electric tram-cars as that is Bombay, and the cheapness of the fares thereon is a remarkable instance of how the influence of British rule teaches private European companies to cater for the Indian at the smallest rates, upon which it is possible to make a profit. Notwithstanding the benefits of the service, however, there are certain points concerning the running of the cars which call for criticism—criticism which cannot entirely fall upon the company but on the public themselves. In the first place, taking under notice the various electric tramway systems in the United Kingdom and her dependencies, one cannot remember having seen in other towns cars which have been built with a special doorway in the middle under which lies two footboards—one about a foot above the other—each projecting to the same distance from the car itself. The designer of these cars should have forseen the probability of accidents. It is true that the authorities have had notices posted in all cars in the three languages commonly spoken in Bombay, stating that a passenger must not enter or leave a vehicle, while in motion. But this is a rule, which they must know to be only formal and rarely observed. A passenger wishes to descend as near his destination as possible, and as the middle exit is equally available to people sitting on either side of it, it consequently is more frequently used than not, and, then, by persons whose knowledge of the laws of gravity and motion is limited. It would be interesting to ascertain how many of the accidents to passengers on Bombay trams, annually, have occurred among those who used the middle door. We make the suggestion that the exits under discussion should be closed and the space filled up with extra seats. Furthermore, a rule should be made that while the car is stationary all persons wishing to alight should leave by the motorman's door, while those desirous of travelling by the car should be made to enter by way of the conductor's platform. Should any foolhardy being, who does not understand the way in which to alight from a tram-car in motion safely, still wish to make experiments in the art, we would advise him to choose the conductor's platform, as in that case should he fall he would only have to claim his conquest from "mother earth" and would not afford the remaining passengers a possibly repulsive sight brought about by his own folly. Another point which rests with the public and tramway servants alike is the stoppage of crowded cars. At home when a car or 'bus is full, a notice is put up to that effect, and the vehicle in question makes for its destination as quickly as possible. Unfortunately, amongst the Indian population of Bombay, the fact that a car is full is a deterrent to speed. It stops, or is stopped by the uniformed servant of the company at every station with regularity, and time is given for one, two or three would-be passengers to enter. The same uniformed servant says to the new-comers *jaga nai hai*, and then an argument commences. When the superior mind, which is usually that of the conductor, has predominated the car moves on to the next centre of discussion. One does not wish unduly to criticise the conductors, who are hard-worked and much-tried men, but the two points mentioned above are entirely under their control as officials, and it would be most desirable to the community if they realised and exercised their full powers.

**The Coal Situation.** There are two or three points of unusual interest in the news of the coal strike, which is contained in Reuter's telegrams of yesterday. The most significant message of the day was that referring to the interview of Mr. Ramsay Macdonald and other Labour members of Parliament, with the Miners' Executive, at which the Labour leader and his colleagues sought to impress upon the miners the hardships to which they are putting the workers in other trades by their prolonged resistance. This is the most hopeful news, which we have yet received of the situation, for once let the other unions become permeated with a feeling of discontent against the miners for continuing the strike and they will quickly find means of making their influence felt. That such a feeling genuinely exists is shown by the unexpected action of the railway men, who not so long ago were on strike themselves, and on whom therefore a sympathetic strike, if needed, is more incumbent possibly than upon others. When this strike opened they were loud in their professions of practical sympathy, but on the first occasion when they seek to make them effective by a public declaration, intended no doubt to intimidate the authorities, orders are issued by the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants that no such thing shall be done. Evidently the seriously restricted train services are making the union officials and members feel a pinch and the officials who have charge of the treasury are evidently anxious to see their members back at work and paying once more full contributions. Not only, are the railway services restricted but every day the tale of privation grows longer, and now the municipalities are unable to give more than a limited supply of light and water. No doubt it is a feeling of restiveness caused by the curtailment of ordinary conveniences that has awakened a spirit of bravado amongst 360 Oxford undergraduates who want to work the mines. This is the first piece of real humour that the strike has produced. Doubtless these undergraduates mean their offer quite seriously, for we do not doubt their pluck, but they probably have not paused to consider that mining—a dangerous occupation at the best of times—would become deliberately suicidal with three hundred and sixty inexperienced hands let loose at the bottom of a shaft. The undergraduates, however, will be quite safe, for we have no doubt that owners would rather see their mines gradually flooded like those at Swansea than let such a "shift" go down in the "cage."

**A Drowned Coal-Mine.** Most of the coal seams in Great Britain are either in water strata or are exposed to the leakage from strata through which the mine shafts pass, and therefore pumping machinery is necessary to drain them. This machinery must be kept working the year through, and any accident causing stoppage may result in the flooding of the mine. There are very few mines and they are generally of the deepest that can be "laid off" for weeks without any trouble from water; on the other hand, there are many whose pumping machinery is so large that a stoppage of twenty-four hours would be sufficient to allow of a serious accumulation of water in the workings. During the past forty years a great change has taken place in the pumping machinery of mines. Originally the boilers and engines were all on the surface, and long wooden "spear rods" passing down the shaft in suitable guides made connection with the pumps at the bottom of the mine. These rods might be a thousand or more feet long, and their weight was such that they could only work very slowly. The first change was made by putting the engine at the bottom of the mine along with the pumps, and carrying steam in pipes down the shaft to the pump-room. The spear rods were thus dispensed with. But there was much condensation of steam in the pipes passing down the shaft, even if they were carefully covered with non-conductors, so a further and bolder change was made, when the boilers were lowered in to the pit, and the up-cast shaft used as a chimney. All coal-mines must have two shafts, one being used for the cages and the other for the purposes of ventilation or as an exit in case of accident to the working shaft. A law to this effect was passed nearly forty years ago on account of the breakage of the beam of a pumping-engine which fell into a working shaft near Newcastle, and imprisoned the miners. Once the boilers, engines and pumps were all below, the rising main carrying water to the surface was the only part of the pumping plant left in the shaft, and this system at once became popular. It has nevertheless one serious drawback. If the mine should become flooded the whole of the pumping-gear is under water and out of reach, and, to drain the mine new pumps must be suspended in the shaft to follow the water down to the pump-room below before the fires of the underground boilers may be lighted. It will now be understood what the complete stoppage of a mine means. Weeks or months may pass before a mine, flooded by the result of a strike, may be got to work again. In the meantime all the industries that depend on the coal of this mine may be suspended, or working at a loss. However just the cause of the strikers may be, it cannot warrant the drowning of the mines.

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Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Clarke have been pleased to make a generous donation of Rs. 500 to the School for Deaf-Mutes at Ahmedabad.

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The P. and O Company's s.s. "Macedonia," with the homeward mails of the 2nd instant, arrived at Aden at 7-30 p. m. on Wednesday.

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The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Mongolia" with the outward mails of the 1st instant passed Suez at 3 a. m., on Thursday.

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The Directors of the Bank of Bengal at their meeting yesterday morning reduced the rate of interest from 8 to 7 per cent.

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Owing to unforeseen circumstances H. H. the Aga Khan will not be able to attend the party which was to be held in his honour this evening, at the Anjuman-i-Islam, so the function has been abandoned.

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Under instructions from the Government of Bombay the Collector of Ahmedabad has conveyed to Sardar Sir Chinubbai Madhowlal, *kt.*, C.I.E., and the citizens of Ahmedabad the sincere thanks of Government for their expression of joy at the recent visit of Their Imperial Majesties to India.

## WOMEN'S INTERESTS

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Feb. 16.

### LEAP YEAR.

This is the month with the extra day, and already extensive preparations are being made to celebrate Leap Year Day, February 29, in a spirit in accordance with the tradition which grants a special and delicate prerogative to maidenhood once every four years. In the social world, it promises to be a record Leap Year festival, for almost every day sees some new announcement of a Leap Year carnival, dance, or other entertainment. The real influence of Leap Year spreads far and wide. It affects every man and every woman more than they imagine. The struggling employee, with a salary which he receives at the beginning of each calendar month, finds that Leap Year brings an add tional day's expenses in the household without any additional salary to compensate He is giving a day's free service to his employer. The tradesman in the merchant have one day more in which to increase their turnover. The schoolboy has to learn an extra day's lessons.

No historian of established reputation has ever ventured to explain how it comes about that Leap Year, and particularly Leap Year Day, is the time when every spinster of marriageable age has the right to ask the man of her choice to wed. In the year 1288, a law is said to have been passed in Scotland, which enacted: "For ilk yeare knowne as lepe yeare, ilk mayden ladye of bothe highe and lowe estait shall hae liberte to bespeke ye man she likes. Albeit he refuses to taik her to be his lawful wyfe he shall be mulcted in ye sum ane pundis or less, as his estait may be." A few years later a similar law was passed in France. Englishmen, however, have never been courageous enough to establish the Leap Year custom by statute.

### QUEER HIDING PLACES.

It is not necessary to be a septuagenarian to remember the rise and progress of the modern system of banking, or the slowness with which country and middle-class people generally adapted themselves to it. Notes and gold—especially the latter—were so much more tangible, and the agricultural mind especially pinned its faith to the long stocking, and was most ingenious in finding hiding places for it. A well authenticated but perhaps not very widely known story is that of a yeoman's widow who cherished a fuchsia plant brought home to her by a sailor son from what were then the wilds of South America. It was one of the very small kind which have since been so wonderfully developed by nurserymen, and are now seldom seen, and was believed to have come from Peru. The lady was one of the lucky-fingered sort. Every seed sown by her germinated, every cutting she put in "struck," and she always had a few pots of thriving geraniums in the bow window of her parlour. Among these the fuchsia took its place, and was diligently watered and tended, and the surface soil of the pot stirred with the large blade of a penknife. Under this treatment the fuchsia grew apace, and from time to time the owner reported it, always explaining to any one who noticed that the pot was rather large that the secret of its flourishing was having abundant room for its roots. Old age crept on and illness came. The sailor son was lost at sea, and his mother was for some years confined to her bedroom, and insisted on having the fuchsia brought up and placed on her window-sill. The farm, deprived of her active supervision, no longer paid. There came a succession of bad seasons, and the widow was persuaded by her lawyer to let it be sold before things grew worse. She was removed to the house of a cousin, and the only stipulation she made was that her beloved fuchsia should go with her, and should stand in the window of her new room. She survived the move a year or two, and became greatly attached to the relative who cared for her, and almost with her dying breath gave her the fuchsia as a keepsake, "pot and all." After her death, sundry changes were made in the household, and the precious plant was being carried downstairs when it was dropped, and a perfect shower of sovereigns fell out. It was thought that some rolled away, but over three hundred were secured and transferred to less curious quarters.

### WEDDINGS.

A simple all white-wedding dress devoid of the gleaming splendour of brocade or the pride of old lace is the choice of Lady Rosabelle St. Clair Erskine for her marriage to Mr. David Bingham at the Guards' Chapel, Wellington Barracks. It is a lovely frock instinct with girlish charm and made of the softest white satin and chiffon, with just a hint of lustre in the waist-belt of silver tissue which is caught together in front beneath an ornament of diamonds and pearls, gems that reappear in the form of a fringe upon the chiffon tunic. The corsage is of an exceedingly delicate effect, lightly veiled with chiffon, and the train is arranged on lines as simple as those of the rest of the dress, cut in one with the frock.

At the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Primrose Hill, Hampstead, on the 3rd inst., Miss Maude Susette Cartersmith, younger daughter of the late Rev. H.J. Cartersmith and Mrs. Cartersmith, of 16, Fellowes Road, Hamstead, was married to Mr. B. B. Kanga, Barrister-at-Law, of the Middle Temple, son of the late Mr. B. B. Kanga, of Malabar Hill, Bombay, the wedding being a very quiet affair. The Rev. W. H. Brind officiated, and the bride was given away by her uncle, Mr. B. C. Simpson. She wore a charming grey velvet travelling dress, trimmed with Honiton lace with a hat to match, and carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley.

### FOR THE BRIDESMAIDS.

The tulle which is used for the veil will drape the coiffure closely like a cap, and a wreath of orange blossoms will be placed at the extreme edge rather low upon the brow with the larger flowers at the back. To cover the face there will be a length of tulle brought to a point at the hem, where it falls over the skirt. Designed with studious simplicity are the charmingly pretty dresses made for the bridesmaids of blush-pink charmeuse with straight skirts and soft cream lace kimono bodices veiled with pink chiffon. The little turn-down collars are decorated with tiny bouquets of hand-made flowers, and lace Dutch caps are to be worn by the grown-up attendants and the children also, though the children's frocks are of the Kate Greenaway type, with little lace basque corsages and sleeves.

### ATTRACTIVE WOMEN.

M. Octave Uzanne, who has published in the past such charming books about women's fashions, has recently sought to penetrate deeper, and has made a study of the modern Parisienne. He deals with every class, and gives detailed descriptions of the workwoman, the bourgeoise, the artist, the bluestocking, the actress, the sportswoman, and so on. The book should not be accepted as an accurate account of Parisiennes, but it is delightful as an impression of them. It is usually thought that men do not like women to "make up," and that they experience a shock when they find that their charmers' personal attractions are not all the work of Nature. But M. Uzanne quotes with enthusiasm the following passage of Baudelaire in praise of artificial aids to beauty:—"Women have understood with their rare feeling of harmony that there is a dissonance between dress at its highest and the natural complexion. By means of fine powder they take from the skin the crude shade of red which is an offence to our civilisation, as it suggests the predominance of the physical appetites over the intellectual instincts." It was Gautier, too, who suggested that women powdered their necks, arms, and shoulders from a vague feeling of modesty. "A light veil of white dust diminishes the effect of nudity." M. Uzanne does not mention the fact that the women who are attractive when they use powder, Venetian dyes, pencils for eyes and lips and other beauty recipes are precisely those who would be attractive without them.

### "THE FIRE SCREEN."

We went on Thursday evening to the first night of Mr. Sutro's new play, called "The Fire Screen," which Mr. Arthur Bourchire has produced on his return to the Garrick Theatre, from which he has been absent for some time past, whilst acting with Sir Herbert Tree's company. He and his wife Miss Violet Vanbrough were received with most cordial expressions of welcome as soon as they came upon the scene, and Mr. Sutro's play was throughout a great success. Miss Violet Vanbrough and Miss Kate Cutler wore some really beautiful dresses, which foreshadowed some of the spring fashions, and pleased us very much. In the first act (when Miss Vanbrough arrives from the country) she wears a neat and beautifully cut tailor-made suit of bisuit-coloured tussore, the straight coat hanging open, with buttons and buttonholes from neck to knee, and the narrow skirt belted at the waist inside the coat with black. In the second act she wore a lovely dress of silvery dove colour; the material was charmeuse, and the bodice was cut in coat shape, with two square tabs buttoning over to one shoulder and falling in a downward line to the waist, which was belted with a galoon of black, silver, and Indian red, beneath which the coat reappears in a short, straight basque about four inches in length. The skirt, which is straight and narrow, is cleverly cut, and has a draped effect at the sides and back. Two smart tassels of black and Indian-red fall from the low collar, and the whole effect is extremely new and original. Miss Kate Cutler's toilettes are in complete contrast with the sober colouring and serious style of Miss Violet Vanbrough's dresses. In the first act she certainly wears an almost simple dress of a pale hue, with a curiously-formed peplum, which is short in front and longer at the back, but turned under. But in the second act she wears a wonderful dress of chiffon and embroidery in a scheme of rose colour and blue, and the waist is girdled with a broad ribbon of Chinese-blue embroidery, fastened on one side with a flat bow. The last dress is a bewildering arrangement of white crepe de chine covered with a shot ninon, in which green and blue and mauve mingle in a pigeon's-breast scheme of colour with excellent effect, and she wears over her arms a scarf of mauve chiffon. The dress is enriched with silver embroidery, and a bouquet de corsage of mauve flowers gives a finishing touch to a very attractive and vivid toilette.

### FASHION.

The corridors of the leading hotels have been full of girls and band-boxes and porters with the names of Rue de la Paix houses on their caps. This always happens when English-women in large numbers come to Paris on their way to the Riviera. The manager of one of the best houses told me that they were buying chiefly tailor-made costumes, and that they were pleased, because this year dresses are being made a little wider. They do not really show any difference compared with the tighter skirts, because the extra fulness is hidden by a deep box-pleat at the back. Englishwomen are also purchasing afternoon gowns of changeable taffeta trimmed with Malines lace, and I learn that the Louis XVI, period will be revived in the south of France and also be prominent in summer time at the seaside casinos. All the spring dresses are cut very low in front leaving the neck bare, and to prevent the wearers from catching cold the dressmakers have introduced black tulle "Dog Toby" collarettes with a big black bow at the back. This is going to be a lace year. The enormous hat has had its day, and the spring models that have so taken the fancy of English visitors are inspired by old French engravings which no amateur could copy. The most attractive are small shaped, just turned back from the face on the left side, with a bunch of roses beneath the brim and a satin band round the crown. Where the big hat has survived it is modified to resemble the shepherdess shape worn by our great-grandmothers. After the tight skirt Fashion threatens to lead her devotees to the other extreme, and the dressmaking world in Paris is discussing seriously the return to favour of the panier dress, with its basket-like arrangement bunched about the hips as in the days of Louis XVI. In a few days the musical play, the "Count of Luxembourg" will be produced at the Apollo Theatre in Paris, and the couturier who made for Mlle. Cecile Sorel the early Louis XVI. dresses which she wore recently at Monte Carlo has made several more to be worn by the actresses in the play. They are expected to have a great effect on the coming fashions. The new panier dress, to suit modern tastes, has had to be modified. It is narrower round the hem, and is made of supple changeable taffeta instead of heavy brocade and silk and satin as in former days. It is trimmed with lace artistically draped round the hips, with the front of the skirt free. The paniers are looped back by means of bunches of artificial flowers made of satin. The panier dresses will make their first bid for popularity as evening dresses. All the houses in the Rue de la Paix declare themselves in favour of the new style. Worth says she never considered the tight skirt any thing but ugly.

## VICEROY'S SPRING TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, March 6.

With regard to the spring tour programme of His Excellency the Viceroy the first halt will be made at Patiala and not at Peshawar. His Excellency reaches Patiala (public arrival) on March 29th and leaves (privately) on March 31st. He will reach Peshawar on 2nd April as already stated after the review of troops at Khana and the remainder of the tour will be in accordance with the programme already published.

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The total number of deaths registered in Bombay, during the week ending March 2, was 655, giving a death-rate of 34·77 per annum per thousand as against 47·56 the corresponding period of last year, and 46·72 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 70 died from fevers; 27, plague; 24, small-pox; 9, measles; 1, leprosy; 51 phthisis; 35, diseases of the nervous system; 161, affections of the respiratory organs; 50, diarrhœa; 27, dysentery; 29, still-born; 78, old age and debility; and 16, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 20; Brahmin, 18; Lingaet, 2; Bhattia, 5; Hindu of other caste, 309; Hindu low caste, 94; Musalman, 153; Parsi, 16; Jew, 3; Native Christian, 24; Eurasian, 4; European, 3; Negro-African, 3 and Buddhist 1. The total number of births was 410 as against 390 for the corresponding period of last year, and 373 the average over the past five years.

## THE BRITISH COAL STRIKE.

### LIGHT AND WATER SUPPLY LIMITED.

### Undergraduates Want to Work the Mines.

### DISCONTENT OF THE TRADES UNIONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 6.

Active communications were passing this afternoon between the Industrial Council and the committees of the coalowners and miners. Mr. Asquith afterwards met the men.

Bunker coal on the north-east coast has reached 30 shillings a ton.

Two collieries in the Swansea district are becoming flooded owing to the attitude of the strikers. If the pumps remain idle for a little longer, it will be over two months before work can be resumed.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith contradicted the statement that he intended to introduce a Minimum Wage Bill to-morrow. He deprecated discussion in view of the delicate position of the negotiations.

Mr. Asquith and his colleagues met the Miners' Executive to-day. The miners are prepared to attend further conferences. It is understood that the conferences show no lessening of the differences between the two parties.

LONDON, MARCH 7.

A number of Oxford undergraduates have formed a Strike Emergency Committee, and are endeavouring to obtain permission to work the mines. Three hundred and sixty undergraduates have been enrolled.

Many towns are reducing their lighting and water supplies.

Owing to the strike, the London and North-Western Railway has reduced its service to the statutory minimum. This means the suspension of thousands of its employees.

Telegrams from the Continent indicate the restriction of the steam-ship services from Norway, Germany and France. Freights have increased owing to the insufficiency of coal.

LATER.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, and other Labour members, conferred with the Miners' Executive yesterday, it is believed, in connection with the drain on the resources of the other trades unions on account of enforced unemployment.

The Radical papers are loud in demanding that the Government shall take immediate action to put an end to a fratricidal war, declaring that the needless extension of a stoppage may easily lead to a conflict between the miners and their fellow-workers.

It is stated that the Amalgamated Society of Railwaymen has prohibited a meeting arranged by its London branch to be held in Trafalgar Square, for the purpose of pledging the railwaymen not to move troop or coal trains.

A committee of a civilian force, a non-partisan organisation established after the recent railway strike to assist in assuring public services and protecting public interests in labour crisis, is organising a special Indian Service Company and is appealing to officers of Indian Services on furlough to join. Sir Theodore Morison and other distinguished officials have adhered to movement.

## THE SUFFRAGETTES.

### Leaders Remanded without Bail.

LONDON, MARCH 6.

At Bow St. to-day, Mr. Bodkin, opening the prosecution of the Suffragette leaders for conspiracy, said he desired to deal with the real instigators and promoters of the disturbances.

Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Mrs. Pankhurst and Mrs. Tuke were remanded. Bail was refused.

LONDON, MARCH 7.

Detectives are scouring London in search of Miss Christabel Pankhurst, who has not yet been discovered.

LATER.

The Suffragettes are again to-day out smashing windows including those of Messrs. Gorringes and Jays. Numbers of arrests have been made.

## NEW CHINESE REPUBLIC.

### Joint Advance of Funds by Foreign Banks.

LONDON, MARCH 6.

The United States is sending seven hundred troops from Manila to Pekin.

LONDON, MARCH 7.

The *Times* Peking correspondent telegraphs that British, French, America, German, Russian, and Japanese Banks have agreed to make a joint advance to the Marquis Yuan-Shi-Kai with a view to strengthening his authority. Half a million taels will be advanced now, half a million in ten days and other amounts subsequently.

## THE BRISBANE STRIKE.

BRISBANE, MARCH 6.

The strike is officially declared to be at an end. Work is being resumed to-day.

THE *Englishman* believes that as a result of protests a further issue will be authorised of the Coronation Durbar Medals for the troops that were present at Delhi. Six more medals have already been issued for the 2nd Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, and other corps have probably been treated similarly.

## THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

### British Garrison in South Africa.

### NEW SERVICE RIFLE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 6.

In the debate on the Army Estimates in the House of Commons, to-day, Colonel Seely, speaking in reference to overseas troops generally, said the Government was satisfied that they were adequate, but the numbers were not fixed for all time. Circumstances might arise necessitating reinforcements, but nothing at present pointed in that direction.

Several Liberals urged the withdrawal of the South African garrison, but Col. Seely replied that the Government did not propose to withdraw it in 1912, because almost on this very day the Union Parliament was discussing its own Defence Bill.

Col. Seely said that the Government would not miss an opportunity of pointing out what was necessarily South Africa's ultimate destiny, as it was that of Canada and Australia, namely the withdrawal of the garrison, but at the same time they did not propose to hurry South Africa unduly.

Col. Seely said the Government was keeping a watchful eye on the strategic necessities of the cavalry, in regard to overseas garrisons, but they did not base their military strategy on an assumption of waning sea supremacy, and never would.

Reverting to the present rifle, Col. Seely said it was as good as any other, except regarding its trajectory. He pointed out that a Unionist Government had deliberately adopted a high trajectory after the war.

Mr. Bonar Law replied, admitting that the new rifle would approach the foreign rifles more closely, but the delay in its adaptation was reprehensible.

Col. Seely said that he did not admit any fault as regarded delay. A low trajectory was an advantage, if it was not accompanied by greater disadvantages. Experiments with a pointed bullet had given them extraordinary trouble, and he had reason to believe that the Powers, who had hurriedly adopted it, were now regretting it. The new weapon, he concluded, would be better than that of anyone else.

## THE GERMAN NAVY.

### Third Active Squadron to be Formed.

BERLIN, MARCH 12.

According to an authoritative forecast, the new Navy Bill provides for the formation of a third active squadron of eight battle-ships, five being provided by the abolition of the Battle-ship Reserve. The Bill provides for the building of the other three, also of two small cruisers, at an additional cost of 15 million marks in the first year, rising to 43 millions in the fifth year.

## AMERICA AND MEXICO.

### 100,000 Troops to Assemble on the Frontier.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 7.

The General Staff has prepared plans for the mobilisation of 100,000 troops on the Mexican Border, owing to apprehensions of danger to Americans in Mexico.

## INDIAN SHIPPING.

### Two Calcutta Services to be Amalgamated.

LONDON, MARCH 6.

It is announced in Liverpool that the Calcutta services of the Anchor and Brocklebank Lines will be carried on jointly in future, affording improved facilities to shippers.

## MR. KNOX'S TOUR.

### Wholesale Arrests of Journalists.

NEW YORK, MARCH 7.

Two newspapers in Nicaragua published letters, suggesting the dynamiting of Mr. Knox, the Secretary of State, who was making a tour in Central America. The whole editorial staffs, to the number of fifty, were placed under arrest till Mr. Knox departed.

## HEREFORD ELECTION.

### Tariff Reform Candidate Unopposed.

LONDON, MARCH. 6.

It is now certain that Professor Hewins will be returned unopposed for Hereford.

## GOVERNOR OF BERMUDA.

### Dies after Operation for Appendicitis.

BERMUDA, MARCH 7.

The Governor Sir Frederick Walter Kitchener has died after an operation for appendicitis.

[Lieut.-General Sir Frederick Walter Kitchener was born in 1858, the son of Lieut.-Colonel H. H. Kitchener. In 1876 he joined the Army as Lieutenant, and was promoted Lieut.-Colonel in 1896. He took part in the Afghan War (1878-1880) and was mentioned in Dispatches and received medal and two clasps. He was in the Dongola expedition, 1896 as Director of the Transport and he received the Brevet of Lieut.-Colonel. He was at Khartoum in 1898. He was promoted to Lieut.-General in 1906. He was Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Bermuda from 1908 to 1909.]

## ANTARCTIC EXPLORATION

### Capt. Scotts Reaches the South Pole.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

HOBART, MARCH 7.

The explorer, Captain Amundsen, has arrived here. He is reticent on the subject of his experiences.

LONDON, MARCH 7.

Captain Amundsen has sold the copyright of his exploits to the *Daily Chronicle*, hence he refuses to speak. The keenest interest is expressed as to the results because it is known that Captain Amundsen hoped to forestal Captain Scott who is also returning and is expected to arrive at Stewart Island, New Zealand, at any moment.

LATER.

A correspondent of the *Daily Express* telegraphs from Wellington that Captain Amundsen says Captain Scott reached the South Pole.

[Captain Amundsen the Norwegian explorer, it will be remembered, was expected by all his friends to make another journey to the Arctic circle, but suddenly in the autumn of 1910 he wrote home from Madeira, that before attempting the North Polar drift voyage, for which his expedition had been organised, he intended to attempt to reach the South Pole. Accordingly when Capt. Robert Scott's expedition in the "Terra Nova" which sailed a few months after Amundsen, was cruising along the Ice Barrier it found the famous Arctic ship the "Fram" in the Bay of Whales, with Amundsen's party on board. Captain Amundsen was establishing his camp about two miles from the edge of the Ice Barrier, which at this point he believed to rest on land, and not to be afloat in the sea. It is now admitted that for many months before he set sail in the summer of 1910, Captain Amundsen had made up his mind to attempt to reach the South Pole. Almost as soon as Commander (now Admiral) Peary returned with the news that he had reached the North Pole, the Norwegian explorer began to realise that his hopes of obtaining sufficient funds for a North Polar drift voyage, important as were its scientific objects, were not likely to be fulfilled. Hence he determined to do something which would excite public enthusiasm in the Antarctic regions, and afterwards, with the proceeds, try to carry out his original programme in the Arctic regions. He did not inform his friends of this change of plans, because he feared that they would not countenance such a hazardous extension of his programme. Such is Captain Amundsen's apologia.]

## NEW CAPITAL OF DELHI.

### Indian Chamber of Commerce' View.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MARCH 7.

Presiding at the second annual meeting of Desai Beopar Mandal or the Indian Chamber of Commorce, Mr. Harkisen Lal, Barrister, Chairman, remarked that the transfer of the capital to Delhi would be sure to affect beneficially the people of the Punjab, though at the cost of political severance of important commercial centre in the province. Like Delhi, the Punjab can benefit commercially, directly and indirectly, by the seat of the Government being brought in its neighbourhood. The chairman hoped that in the fulness of time, his Chamber would be given the power of electing a representative to the local Legis.ative Council under the distinct provision in the scheme of reformed Council that Indian commerce is entitled to separate representation.

NO ACQUISITION OF HOUSES.

DELHI, MARCH 7.

It is understood here that it has been finally decided by the Government not to acquire houses in the Civil Lines, Delhi. The houses required will be taken on a lease of five years with the option of renewing the lease for another three years. The rent to be paid for over houses will be the rent that was paid on 1st January 1911, plus fifteen per cent further. If the Government deem it necessary to acquire anyhouses after the expiration of the period of the lease, compensation will be paid on the value of the house as it stood in the year 1911.

## RAILWAY STRIKE.

### Fifty Arrests Made at Jamalpur.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 7.

Enquiries from official sources show that the labour disturbances which have taken place during the past few days at the East Indian Railway Works, Jamalpore, have subsided and it is expected that the contractors' men who caused the trouble will shortly return to work. No serious case of injury is reported among the European railway staff though a few were struck by stones and bricks. The trouble arose among the casual labourers supplied by the contractors who thought that the Durbar bonus paid to the regular railway staff would also be paid to them. This the railway had naturally not contemplated, but they had arranged to grant full pay to the men during the four days of the Durbar holiday. The number of arrests total some fifty in all and the presence of the police from Monghyr and Howrah, reinforcing the local force, will prevent any recrudescence of the stone-throwing. No damage has been done to the railway workshops or to the residences of officials.

## THE TWO NEW PARSI KNIGHTS.

### Congratulatory Meeting at Surat.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, MARCH 6.

A public meeting of the Surat Parsis was held this evening in Dadabhai Modi's fire temple under the presidency of the Hon'ble Sardar Davar K. E. Modi, the head of the community, to offer congratulations to the Hon'ble Sir D. D. Davar and Sir Shapurji B. Broacha on their deserved elevation and as Parsis to the dignity of knighthood. After the usual thanksgiving religious ceremony by the High Priest, Pestonji, and Kadmi, Jamshed Dastoor, was over the old Davar Saheb made an energetic and telling speech setting forth the good qualities of the two Knights and showing the Parsi feelings of satisfaction and gratitude to the King-Emperor. After other speakers had made cordial and laudatory speeches a resolution was passed desiring the Davar Saheb to communicate to the two Knights the gratified sentiments of the Anjuman. Presents in silver were made to the priests. Amid cheers for the King-Emperor the meeting dispensed after the distribution of flowers.

THE *Pioneer's* Frontier correspondent states that the Amir will leave Jellalabad for Kabul after holding the annual Nauraz Durbar about March 21st.

## ASHE MURDER CASE.

### Review of Finding of the Tribunal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 7.

A full Bench of the High Court, consisting of Justices Benson, Wallis, Miller, Abdul Rahim and Sundara Iyer sat to-day under Clause 26 of Letters Patent of the High Court to review the judgment of the majority of the Special Tribunal on certain questions of law raised during the trial of the Ashe Murder and Tinnevelly Conspiracy cases.

Six of the accused in the case, viz., M. Chidambaram Pillay (3rd accused), Muttukumaraswamy Pillay (4th accused), Subbiah Pillay (5th accused), Jaganatha Iyengar (6th accused,) Harihara Iyer (7th accused) and Bapu Pillay alias Ramaswamy Pillay (8th accused) had through their counsel obtained a certificate from the Advocate-General who gave the following opinion assuming that facts represented to him by respective counsel for the accused to be correct: (1) the opinion of a majority of the Special Tribunal that the evidence of an accomplice need not be corroborated in material particulars before it can be acted upon and that it would be open to the Court to convict on uncorroborated testimony of an accomplice if the Court was satisfied that the evidence was true requires to be further considered whether Section 155 of the Evidence Act with Section 114 illustration (b) does not merely intend to lay down that a conviction upon uncorroborated testimony of an accomplice is rebutted by special the circumstances of the case; (2) the opinion of the majority of the Court that the previous statement of an accomplice can legally amount to corroboration of the evidence given by him at a trial should be further considered; (3) the opinion of the majority that the statement made by the two approvers, Armugam and Somasumdrum, to the Police Inspector, Veeraraghava Iyer, were made to an authority legally competent to investigate the facts within the meaning of Section 157 of the Indian Evidence Act should be further considered; (4) the opinion of the majority that the statements of the two approvers to the Police Inspector were not rendered inadmissible by reason of the provisions of Section 25 of the Indian Evidence Act should be further considered, and (5) the opinion of majority that while the statement made by a person to a police officer in the course of an investigation and taken down in writing may not be proved by the production of the writing, but may be proved by oral evidence, should be further considered.

Mr. F. Napier, acting Advocate-General, with the Hon'ble Mr. T. Richmond, appeared for the Crown, while counsel appeared for the accused.

Mr. Napier raised the preliminary objection that this Court had no jurisdiction to review the judgment of the Special Tribunal as the trial was under the Special Act. This was an Act providing for a speedy trial of certain offences and the procedure was set out in the Act with great minuteness. The only Act referred in this Special Act was the Code of Criminal Procedure and there were provisions in it for making the Code of Criminal Procedure apply to it to a certain extent where they were not inconsistent with the Special Act. The Special Act provided for the whole procedure in cases of this description from the beginning of the original enquiry to the final sentence. Unless statutory powers of remission were to be found elsewhere, the procedure laid down by the Special Act would be final. The procedure under which the accused were applying to this Court for review was the procedure under the Letters Patent, and it was necessary to see whether it was a procedure coming within the terms of the Letters Patent. The scheme of the Letters Patent was to deal with civil jurisdiction and with ordinary and extraordinary criminal jurisdiction. The last clause of the Letters Patent ordained that all the provisions of the Letters Patent were subject to the jurisdiction and powers of the Governor-General in Council. Under the Letters Patent, there was power conferred on the legislature to add to or modify the powers given by the Letters Patent. The Section under which this matter was now brought before their Lordships was Section 25. Section 25 had reference to Sections 22 and 24, which required that the trial should be in the ordinary original criminal jurisdiction conferred by these two Sections.

WHAT THE ACT CONTEMPLATED.

The position of the Sections themselves was sufficient to show that it contemplated the ordinary procedure of a trial by a judge or possibly by two judges of the High Court under its ordinary procedure with a jury. It did not contemplate a trial of the nature of this trial by a Full Bench of the High Court. He failed to see how it could be said that the statutory jurisdiction which was conferred on this Court to be exercised in a certain limited manner could have any application to a trial of the present nature. It could not be suggested that a magistrate would have any power to commit to this court, if it had not been for this Special Act. Therefore the power of the magistrate was to be found in the new Act and not to be found in the Letters Patent.

Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim pointed out that the wording was "empowered by Government on their benefit."

Mr. Napier submitted that the magistrate was not empowered by Government, but was empowered by Statute. It would be seen that from the very earliest stage the proceedings of the magistrate were governed by the Special Act. It was not as if it was limited to the procedure before the High Court and that up to the stage when it came to the High Court the ordinary magisterial procedure was following. It was a special procedure from the very moment the magistrate had taken cognizance of the case.

Mr. Justice Sundara Iyer pointed out that the language of Section 25 was comprehensive. Section 26 did not refer to Sections 24 and 25. It stated any criminal court constituted by the High Court. Why should it not be a court constituted under a statute passed after the Letters Patent?

Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim remarked that Mr. Napier's argument went so far as to suggest that if the judges in the present case had any doubt on a point of law they could not reserve the point for a Full Bench.

After some further discussion on this point, their Lordships heard the Hon'ble Mr. Govindaraghava Iyer, who replying to Mr. Napier's arguments, said that a magistrate took cognizance in the ordinary course under the order of the local Government and committed the case to the High Court. This was clearly a case where the magistrate was empowered by the local Government. In this case, the scheme of the Special Act showed that the whole trial was to be removed from the Court of Sessions to the Special Bench under certain circumstances and the local Government had power to direct under what circumstances this should be done.

Some discussion then followed as to who preferred the charge in the present case and what was meant by the words "preferring a charge" in the Letters Patent.

Mr. Govindaraghava Iyer submitted that the complaint in the present case was preferred by Mr. P. R. Thomas, the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, who had been specially empowered to do so under Section 191 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, therefore it came within the meaning of Section 24 of the Letters Patent.

The Court then adjourned for lunch.

Continuing his arguments Mr. Govinfaraghava Iyer submitted that it could not be denied that this was a criminal trial and that it came within the provisions of Section 24 of the Letters Patent.

Their Lordships overruled Mr. Napier's preliminary objection and proceeded to hear arguments on points of law certified to by the Advocate General.

Mr. Justice Benson wished to know whether it would be necessary to hear more than one counsel in regard to points of law. If Court found there had been a misdirection on points of law. It might be necessary to consider how far it affected the case of each accused, but as to points of law his Lordship thought it would be enough if one counsel was selected to represent all.

Mr. Justice Benson said that the desire of the Court was to avoid repetition of arguments beyond what was actually necessary.

Mr. Govindaragava Iyer then proceeded and said there no corroboration in material particulars of the approver's evidence in this case.

Mr. Justice Wallis enquired whether their Lordships had purported to indicate that apart from the question of corroboration they were prepared to convict without corroboration.

Mr. Govindaragava Iyer said that their Lordships were prepared to convict without corroboration.

Mr. Justice Wallis remarked that no doubt they said they were entitled to do so, but enquired whether as a matter of fact they did do so. Did they say they convicted in the consequence of corroboration or independently of corroboration!

Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim: Have they insisted on corroboration in any particular case?

Mr. Govindaraghava Iyer replied that they insisted on it in certain cases. His submission was that principles as laid down by Mr. Justice Sankaran Nair were principles to be followed in case of the evidence of accomplices but that their Lordships who composed the majority of the Bench did not follow these principles.

The Court had to start with the presumption that an accomplice was unworthy of credit. Judges ought to direct the jury that it would be unsafe to convict upon the uncorroborated testimony of an accomplice in the absence of special circumstances and if a judge did not so direct there would be misdirection. In a case tried by a jury if after judges had directed the jury they should not convict on uncorroborated testimony in absence of special circumstances, the jury convicts the prisoner, it might be presumed that the jury first presumed that the accomplice was unworthy of credit, but in a case tried by a judge where the judge gives reasons for believing the accomplice the reasons given for believing him must be such as law deems sufficient. The Vakil then proceeded to cite several authorities in support his contention and had not finished when Court rose for the day.

## THE ABOR EXPEDITION.

### Withdrawal of Forces Begun.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 7.

The withdrawal of the Abor force has now commenced and the first battalion of the 2nd Gurkhas now with the expedition have received orders to return to Dehra Dun.

The General Officer commanding the Abor Expedition, telegraphing from Yambung on March 6th, states that the weather is very bad with heavy rain and thunderstorms.

## MADRAS OFFICIAL CHANGES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 7.

All financial arrangements announced by Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson in the Imperial Legislative Council point to the new Government of Bengal, Assam, and Behar coming into existence on 1st April, the beginning of the next financial year, and it is, therefore, expected that Lord Carmichael will leave Madras about the end of the current month, so as to reach Calcutta by 1st April, when he will assume charge of his new office.

Sir William Meyer's leave expires about the end of April, but it is understood that he proposes extending it by three months. It is not yet known whether he will accept a seat on Sir William Nicholson's Committee, which has been offered him. In any case Sir William Meyer will not be in Madras to act as a member of the Executive Council when Sir Murray Hammick takes over charge as acting Governor. Sir Harold Stuart will act, his place in the Secretariat being taken by the Hon. Mr. A. G. Cardew and the Hon. Mr. L. M. Wynch will on return from leave be posted to the Board of Revenue.

## DEATH OF DR. W. H. BRUMBY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 7.

Information has been received by the Government of India of the death at Lingah, Persian Gulf, on the 1st March, of Military Assistant Surgeon W. H. K. Brumby. Mr. Brumby had been ailing for some time past. He revised the Indian Cantonment Code of 1912 which was published for public criticism some time ago. It has been formally promulgated and the text is notified in this issue of the "Gazette of India," dated March the 2nd.

## ALLEGED MURDER BY A CLERK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, MARCH 7.

A shipping clerk, named D'Cruz, in the employment of Messrs Andrew and Co. has been arrested on an alleged charge of murder of a Christian tailor last Sunday night. The allegation is that the accused kicked the tailor to death as a result of a quarrel on domestic affairs. Medical examination shows that death was due to rupture of the heart. The accused is in custody.

## WEEKLY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 7.

The weekly plague figures are:—13,212 deaths from plague were reported during the week ending 2nd March. The provincial figures were:—Bombay 987, Madras 250, Bengal 2,614, the United Provinces 5,677, the Punjab 755, Burma 109, the Central Provinces 1,827, Mysore 126, Hyderabad 561, Central India 243, Rajputana 58, and Kashmir 5.

## MUSSOORIE MURDER TRIAL.

### Opening of Case for the Crown.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 7.

The Mussoorie murder trial commenced here to-day before the Chief Justice and a special jury consisting of seven Europeans and two Indians. On the charges being read out, Miss Eva Mount Stephens, the accused, pleaded not guilty to both the charge of murder and of abetment.

The following jury were empanelled:—Messrs. P. McCleod (Foreman), O. D'Casta, R. Chandler, W. H. D. Dantra, C. Cearns, B. Pragdas, Babu G. C. Lahiri, W. E. Clifton and R. B. Lazar.

Mr. Boys challenged eight jurymen, six of whom were Indians. Mr. Alston challenged one Indian who appeared not to know sufficient English and one Military officer.

Special arrangements for accommodation were made and the Court room was crowded, many ladies being present the Hon'ble Mr. Douglas Straight, Inspector-General of Police, U. P., was also present. Accused was attended in the dock by two European nurses.

Before the trial commenced Mr. Alston addressing the Court said that nearly one-third to the evidence taken by the lower court could be objected to and was not admissible. If his Lordship agreed with him a considerable amount of evidence would go out. As the matter could not be discussed before the jury Messrs. Boys and Alston with the Judge retired into the Chambers to discuss the point.

On resuming Mr. Boys commenced his opening address for the Crown explaining the law on the case and facts which appeared from the evidence already recorded. Briefly the case was that Miss Orme was found dead in her bed in her room in the Savoy Hotel, Mussoorie. Nothing appeared to be upset in the room. Deceased's clothes were unruffled and she was lying straight as if sleeping. Miss Mount Stephens who was her companion had left on the 12th September for Lucknow to arrange for the removal to Jhansi where Miss Orme intended staying for the cold weather. Post mortem examination was held, but the cause of death was not apparent. The viscera were sent to the Chemical Examiner who certified the presence of prussic acid. Mr. Boys pointed out that although the accused was away at Lucknow it was possible to arrange that the poison could be put in some food or receptacle knowing the deceased would he likely to take it in a few days. To prove abetment it was not necessary to prove who actually committed the offence or even to suggest who actually did it. The question before the jury was, did the accused bring about the death of Miss Orme? He would read the evidence to show that it was not the case of natural death nor of accident nor suicide, but one of murder and the motive was to benefit under the will and the accused benefited by death and had anticipated it by writing and telling others. Since accused joined the deceased she had obtained money and things and had enriched herself considerably. Accused acquired great influence over the deceased and counsel would show how she made use of it by enriching herself. There was nothing to show that deceased indulged in drugs or was in a bad state of health. Counsel then traversed all the evidence in the case, the purchase of prussic acid, arsenic and other matters and read various letters from accused and deceased. Counsel had not concluded when the Court rose for the day.

## THE SLUMS OF CALCUTTA.

### Insanitary Conditions and Overcrowding.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 6.

The Calcutta Improvement Trust has published a report on the sanitary conditions of eight wards in the northern part of Calcutta prepared by Dr. H. M. Crake who was on special duty as Sanitary Surveyor for six months. Last year the area surveyed was three miles in length and varied from half to one and a half mile in breadth. The number of buildings inspected was 14,332, spread over a surface of 2,000 acres. The report dwells on a number of miserable hovels in positively dangerous condition and says it is quite pathetic to see how desperately their poverty-stricken owners cling to these decaying remnants of ancestral dwellings in this area. The report states there are large numbers of dilapidated old buildings which will obviously become completely insanitary in a few years' time. Some of these old buildings are as porous as sponges and queerly suck up subsoil water and sewage from defective drains as well as atmospheric moisture. Another classification relates to courtyard houses which refers to houses solely or almost solely dependent on courtyards for lighting and ventilation. There are very large number of such houses and Dr. Crake and I have no hesitation in condemning the majority of them. There are also numerous houses without courtyards which are hopelessly insanitary and in the Eurasian quarters are many houses which, though not bad enough to be condemned, are very poor, particularly bed rooms which are frequently overcrowed. Then there are houses absolutely hemmed in which cannot be improved and ought to be abolished. There are also houses with courtyards three or four feet below the street level.

Dealing with the purdah system the report states that the courtyard of the houses is directly inspired by the necessity for securing privacy for ladies of the household and many of the zenana rooms are so enclosed that they are unfit for human habitation. The average kitchen is in a large number of houses a gloomy and stuffy den, full of acrid smoke and yet the ladies of the house have to spend hours in these unpleasant surroundings. The entire absence of chimneys results in an atmosphere which is often unbearable when cooking is going on. Summing up the results, Dr. Crake says, 18·7 per cent of the houses inspected were condemned as totally insanitary. Considering, Dr. Crake says, that I have erred on the side of leniency these figures give some idea of herculean task before the Trust. In the four wards there are respectively populations of 281, 200, 184 and 169 persons per acre and considering that the mean density of the population in Calcutta proper is 67·7 this gives some idea how houses are packed together in native quarters. In the Burra Bazaar rooms in huge tenements are subdivided and whole families occupy tiny dens; in an area of six acres 3,242 persons were found living, the density of the population reaching the appalling figure of 707 per acre.

THE *Englishman* states that the object of of the visit of the Tibetan agent of the Dalai Lama to Calcutta is that he may negotiate with the Foreign Department to give the Dalai Lama a military escort to Lhassa so that he may proceed in safety.

## THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

### Discussion on the Financial Statement.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 7.

A meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council was held this morning. His Excellency the Viceroy presided.

REPLIES TO INTERPELLATIONS.

Sir R. Craddock, in reply to the questions by Sir G. Chitnavis said the Government would hold a legislative session at Delhi next cold weather, but no statement could be made as to the distribution of legislative business between Simla and Delhi.

In reply to Mr. Armstrong Sir Fleetwood Wilson stated that the gold held in the Gold Standard Reserve and the Paper Currency Department is now in excess of twenty-five millions. Therefore the Government is not bound to credit the whole of the profits of any future fresh coinage to the Gold Standard Reserve.

Mr. Clark stated, in reply to Mr. Dadabhoy, that the Indian Government pay nothing towards the Lynch's steamer service on the Karum River.

Also in reply to M. Gokhale he said the Government was aware of the notification issued by Vrededorp in the Transvaal calling on Indian residents to remove from that town but could take no action since the notification had been legally issued.

In reply to Mr. Basu Sir R. Craddock stated it is not the intention of the Government to include Sylhet, Manbhum or any Bengali speaking portions of Bhagalpur, Burneah or Sonthal Parganas, in the new province of Bengal. With respect to the revision of Council regulations he stated that certain amendments of minor character are under discussion and would be published before the next election, but in view of the short period during which the regulations have been operating, consideration of important matters of principle have been deferred. The statement re Statutory Civilians show that sixty-four have been appointed in India. There is no legal barrier to their promotion to Divisional or Judicial Commissionerships. Appointments to such posts are made strictly by selection by merit and seniority.

In reply to Mr. Subba Rao, it was stated that the Indian Government do not consider it necessary to issue any special instructions regarding the recruitment of the executive branch of the Provincial Service in Madras. During the past seven years eighty-eight have been appointed by promotion and one by selection, the number in 1911 being 55 and one respectively.

DISCUSSION ON THE BUDGET.

Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson formally opened first stage of the discussion on the Financial Statement for 1911-12.

The Hon'ble Pundit Malaviya moved for a special grant to the United Provinces equivalent to one-eighth of the land revenue. He contrasted the terms of settlement with those of other provinces, such as five-eighths to Burma and one-half elsewhere with the three-eighths in the case of the United Provinces and quoted Sir John Hewett in support of the contention that the United Provinces were entitled to the higher grant: Continuing, he said that the United Provinces had made the largest contribution to the surpluses of the Imperial Government while their sum total of the shares of all revenues was the lowest of all provinces.

Nawab Abdul Majid supported Mr. Malaviya and advocated the claims of the United Provinces as made out by the mover.

Mr. S. Sinha, supporting the motion said, that Mr. Malaviya had made out a strong case.

Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson, replying, said,—"I quite appreciate the motive which has weighed with the Hon'ble mover in throwing his resolution into the particular form that he has adopted. He regards it as, I will not say, a slight but certainly an unfortunate distinction that his province, the province which he and the Hon'ble Nawab Abdul Majid so patriotically and ably represent in this Council should receive a share of the great land revenue which is less than that assigned to the other provinces of India. With that sentiment I have entire sympathy and if the distinction in itself implied in reality any definite detriment to the United Provinces I should not be backward in acceding to his earnest desire for its rectification. The Hon'ble gentlemen himself, however, has said enough to show that he fully realises that the mere grant to the province of a full half share of the land revenue receipts would not under our present settlement system meet his wishes. He recognises that if we increased the provincial share of the land revenue we should only have to make a corresponding reduction under stamps or excise or some of the other leading heads of receipts and the net result would be no real improvement on the present position. The province would have the same assignment of growing revenues at its command, only it would be derived in a larger measure from land revenue and in a minor degree from other divided heads. In fact, it is not impossible that the province might be slightly worse off in the long-run if for example the growth of the land revenue should turn out to be less rapid than that of the other classes of receipts which the province shares with the Imperial Exchequer.

What the Hon'ble Pandit is aiming at, however, is something more than the mere rectification of a sentimental grievance. He has pointed out in eloquent language and with wealth of detail the needs of his province. He has told us with what advantage it could absorb a much larger volume of money for all sorts of benevolent purposes and he has pictured the step-motherly attitude which the Government of India has shown towards the United Provinces in the past. What he really wants therefore is that the province should get a full half of the land revenue receipts without giving up any share of what it already derives form the other heads of revenue. This would mean on the Budget figures for next year an additional Imperial assignment of no less than 82 lakhs to the Local Government.

I regret that I have to oppose this proposition, and I do so out of no want of sympathy with the Hon'ble Member's enthusiasm for the development and well-being of his own province, but simply on three broad grounds of principle which seem to me incontrovertible. In the first place, I could not possibly accede to any proposal which aims at effecting theoretical equality between the spending powers of the different provinces. I do not contest the point, which the Hon'ble mover has argued with much force and moderation that the United Provinces contribute a very large ratio of their revenues to the General Exchequer.

LARGE RATIO OF REVENUE.

I believe that by the ordinary statistical tests the United Provinces and Madras are shown to contribute a larger ratio than the other provinces of India. Nor am I prepared to deny that this position may be in some measure the result of the economical working of the Local Government in years gone by, but many years have passed and a good many settlements have been framed and revised since the causes of this inequality ceased to operate. We have to take things as we find them. We have revised the United Provinces settlement on several occasions since the time of which the Hon'ble Pandit is thinking and we have always done so in the direction of increased liberality.

We have never attempted to regulate the spending powers of any one province with relation to those of its neighbours, and we cannot accept any such principle of action. Now I am sure that the Council will see that it would be thoroughly impracticable at this stage of our financial developments to attempt to throw all the provinces into one mould, to level up the expenditure on education in one, to level down the expenditure on general administration in another and so on. Anything of this sort is clearly impossible. In some cases it would mean a complete stoppage of business. In others it would mean flooding a local Government with money which for years to come it could not profitably utilise. The financial position of each province has been built upon its own lines and, it would be the worst of folly to pull down the erections now and to attempt to reconstruct them on a uniform plan. The second of my objections follows as a sequel to the first. The steady development and the growing elasticity of provincial finance have led us steadily to the important reforms which I announced a year ago, namely the creation of a permanent financial settlement with the provinces. The Hon'ble Member's proposal would mean a complete recasting of the United Provinces settlement before it is a year old. To this I could not for a moment consent. We had the strongest reasons for making the arrangements which now obtain and for insisting on their permanent character. We did what

we did in the interests both of the provinces themselves and of the general finances of India. Any weakness or change of purpose would open the door to financial chaos and point the way to the bankruptcy of India. I regret that we must definitely reject any proposal that would have the effect of undoing the work of our permanent financial settlements.

In the third and last place we are unable to meet my honourable friend because we cannot afford the 82 lakhs which he asks for. His proposal would involve the permanent withdrawing of that large sum of money from our annual Imperial resources. It would to that extent interfere with the development of our schemes for the general improvement of Indian education, sanitation and all the other beneficial services which the Hon'ble Member, I am sure, had as much at heart as I have. It would be robbing Peter to pay Paul and I regret that the Government of India cannot agree to it.

Pandit M.M. Malaviya replied at considerable length and urged the Government to do jussice to his province.

The motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale moved the following resolution:—

That this Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that the amount of the loan to be raised during the next year be increased by one crore of rupees so that the expenditure proposed to be incurred for building new Delhi in 1912-13 should be met entirely out of the loan funds and not partly out of next year's estimated surplus.

HON. MR. GOKHALE'S SPEECH.

Mr. Gokhale did not think it necessary for him to occupy the time of the Council for many minutes in discussing this question because the issue which it raised was an entirely simple one and might be briefly stated. In the Government of India Despatch of the 24th August last recommending the administrative changes recently carried out by the Secretary of State the cost of building new Delhi was put at four million sterling. It is quite true the language of the extract relating to the cost of building new Delhi was guarded but still what the Government mentioned there was that a loan which might be called the "City of Delhi Loan" might have to be raised to meet the cost of constructing a new capital. There was no question there of spending funds out of the current revenue or of surplus. On the other hand the Finance Member in his Financial Statement dealt with this question and remarked that they were not yet in possession of any estimates of the cost of Delhi. It would be seen that the proposal expressed in that extract was the construction of new Delhi partly out of loan funds and partly out of such surplus as might be available. Mr. Gokhale did not say that there was any inconsistency between the Despatch of the Government of India and the Statement which the Finance Member had made. The general impression left in the mind of those who read the Despatch undoubtedly was that the new capital would be built out of loan funds. On the other hand the impression generally created by the words used by the Finance Member was that surpluses would be first devoted to the building of Delhi and if any more money was required, that money would be found by means of loans. The Finance Member said he made this statement in order to allay any fear that the new Delhi would be built from the produce of fresh taxation. That statement was evidently influenced by the remarks in some newspapers. There were three ways of disposing of surpluses. They might devote the surpluses either to the reduction of debt or the reduction of taxation or to expend it on some useful objects in the country. In most western countries the surplus that occurred in a year was devoted to the reduction of taxation. In this country the procedure followed, though most unjustifiable, ultimately amounted to the same thing. He had been protesting against this application of their surplus since he entered this Council eleven years ago and had pointed out that though it was sound finance in the West it was not sound finance in this country. A surplus was a temptation to the Government either to pay off its debt faster than was necessary or to incur expenditure in directions which depended entirely upon the will of the Government and which some times were not very desirable. The question of surpluses and how surplus that arose in this country should be disposed of is very important question. There were many useful directions in which these surpluses might be expended. The reduction of unproductive debt that went on was not justified considering the amount of unproductive debt the country owed. If the Government built Delhi out of loan funds and at the same time kept taxation up to its level then they would be borrowing with one hand and paying out with the other, while they should borrow for the building of Delhi; they should spend their surpluses in the manner they were doing. They should spend their surpluses on useful objects or in the reduction of taxation. The revised estimate this year showed a large surplus. Leaving the opium surplus aside, their ordinary surplus was one million during this year. The Government had paid the Local Government special grants amounting to 1·42 millions or nearly one and a half millions. If those extraordinary grants had not been made their surplus would have been higher by 1.42 millions. About half a million was spent in connection with the Royal Visit on the civil side and a very much larger sum on the military side and the boons. That also was special expenditure. They thus had a clear surplus of one million, and a half million given in grants to Local Governments which was extraordinary and would not be repeated again and one and a third millions the cost to the Government of India in connection with the Royal Visit altogether nearly four millions. If they had not made these grants and had not had that extraordinary expenditure there would have been a surplus of nearly four millions. No reasons had been given as to why the year to follow should not be as prosperous as the preceding year. The surplus had somehow been worked down to one and a half million. He wanted the Council to remember that this was not a question of one and a half million, but of four millions in a year. In two years if the estimate of the cost was correct the Government could build Delhi out of the ordinary surplus. In conclusion Mr. Gokhale hoped that Government would raise a special loan to build Delhi and that the surplus would be devoted either to the reduction of taxation or to expenditure on some useful objects. The loans of this year should be raised by one crore more which was the amount indicated by the Finance Member as likely to be taken out of next year's surplus for the construction of Delhi.

The Maharaja of Burdwan opposed the motion, while Mr. Madge supported it on the grounds that the surplus ought to be devoted to the reduction of taxation for meeting the urgent needs of the country.

Sir James Meston pointed out an inaccuracy of about half a million in Mr. Gokhale's calculations of the real normal surplus as he had counted certain expenses incurred by the provinces on the Royal Visit and as provincial grants, both of which he excluded from normal expenditure.

Pandit Malvaiya and Mr. Basu supported the resolution.

Sir Cecil Graham also supported the resolution and urged the raising of a loan for Delhi instead of diverting the surplus for the building of the new Imperial City.

Mr. Madholkar advocated that ordinary surplases should be devoted to such extraordinary purpose such as the building of a new capital.

THE FINANCE MEMBER'S REPLY.

Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson said :—Mr. Gokhale has supported his resolution in that eloquent and scholarly manner which always make it a pleasure to listen to him, but I confess that I think he has hardly been as convincing as he soften is. In the speech with which I introduced the financial statement last Friday it was impossible for me, within the time at my disposal, to enter in detail into all arrangements for financing the new capital at Delhi. There were many other questions of great importance and wide public interest to be dealt with and all that I attempted to do with this particular question was to explain the general attitude of the Government of India and to touch upon the main considerations by which we are actuated. There are obviously a number of possible methods of finding the money necessary for Delhi. If I had discussed the pros and cons of each method I could have occupied an altogether disproportionate share of a statement which had to embrace a review of our whole financial position. I have seen it suggested that other and presumably more sinister motives lay behind my declared anxiety to spare the Council a mass of technical detail on Friday last. I know the Council too well to think that my honourable friends believe anything of the sort.

The financing of the new Delhi is a subject of much interest and importance to us all and this Council has a right to fullest information regarding it. That information I will always be ready and willing to supply. On Friday I could only give it an epitome and await a more suitable occasion for entering into detail. That occasion has now been provided by the Hon. Mr. Gokhale's motion. Let me begin by reminding the Council what is exactly meant by the expenditure on the new Delhi. The project is a public work of quite exceptional magnitude spread over a number of years and costing several millions sterling. The new capital will not be a remunerative work. It will be a work similar in character to the residences of our high officials, to the spacious buildings, to our busy Secretariats, to our courts of law and to other public offices which are necessary for the purposes of the orderly government of a great country but which do not yield any direct return nor will it be in the technical sense a productive public work in the same manner as we talk of our productive canals or our productive railways. That is to say the direct revenue from it will not be sufficient to pay for the cost of maintenance in addition to a substantial rate of interest on the outlay originally expended upon it.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AT DELHI.

I am not now talking of the city which we hope will in time grow around the new capital. I am speaking for the present entirely of the public buildings which the new capital will require and of the fitting environment which will have to be created for them. For those purposes the expenditure will be neither remunerative in the ordinary commercial sense nor productive in the technical sense which we apply to other large public works in this country. Now for work of this class the provision of funds as I stated briefly when I introduced the Financial Statement can only take one of three forms. We may finance the work entirely from current revenues, we may finance it entirely by borrowing or we may finance it partly from current revenues and partly from borrowed money. As I have said the Government of India have decided on the third of these courses. The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale now invites us to alter that decision and adopt the second course. Other authorities on finance will no doubt press upon us the first course. It is therefore necessary for me to discuss each of them seriatim and to explain more fully than was possible last week the reasons why we have come to our decision and why we are unable to accept the resolution which has been submitted to the Council.

PROVISION OF FUNDS FOR DELHI.

The first alternative with which I shall deal is the provision of funds for Delhi from our current revenues. This, it will be readily seen, would be the ordinary course for adoption in the case of large public works of an unproductive character. In the same way as we build important public offices from current revenues, in the same way as we propose to build the new provincial headquarters at Patna from current revenue,so should we ordinarily do with Delhi. We have abundant precedents for this course both in India and elsewhere. It is true that none of the recent precedents which come to my mind are in the same scale of imperial importance as the new capital of the Indian Empire will be. But large projects have been financed in this manner and in some countries, notably some of our own British colonies, funds have been raised on special loans on the security of the bonds which are redeemed in some period, say 5 or 10 years, from the inception of the work. This particular loan which I may mention was considered by us as designed to spread the cost of a project uniformly over the revenue budgets of the years during which the project is in hand and thus preventing the fluctuation of the actual expenditure from upsetting the budget dispositions of any particular year or years. Had we decided on charging the Delhi expenditure direct to current revenues either by paying for it as the work progressed or by equalising the annual expenditure in the manner I have mentioned there was one great and obivious danger before us. That danger, I need hardly tell the Council, was the influence of such a substancial increase to our revenue charges on the budget of a bad year. At the present moment I am happy in the feeling that everything points to steady progress and that our finances are sound and stable. But five years ago in March 1907 my predecessor might have confessed to the same feeling without being accused of optimism or imprudence. Nobody now knows he was on the eve of a serious famine and a grave financial crisis. However bright the sky may be just now it may be overcast by very heavy clouds. Indeed before this Council meets in its permanent chamber in new Delhi, and if we are prudent men, we must act accordingly. What I felt therefore and what I am sure all my colleagues felt was that the risk of debiting the Delhi expenditure to current revenue was too great. We might have a sudden collapse in our opium revenue, simultaneously we might have scarcity or we might find ourselves in the troubled waters of an interational financial crisis. At such a time the additional burden of the Delhi charges would be whatever economy we might conceive they might turn the scale between a surplus and a deficit, they might indeed do so for more than one financial year. They might thus prejudice our credit and it is not inconceivable that we might in the last resort be driven to seek for fresh taxation. I need hardly say that we should regard such a result as unfortunate and highly undesirable. We cannot ensure against it and we are therefore determined to turn to one of the other alternative methods for flinding the money which Delhi will reqnire.

REASONS FOR THE COURSE ADOPTED.

We object to financing Delhi wholly from revenue because we should thereby burden the finances of several years to come with an indeterminate liability, a liability which may at any time and without any warning curtail our programme of education and other good causes, convert surplus into a deficit, aggravate a crisis and even force the Governments of the day into imposing additional taxation. We object to financing Delhi wholly from loans. First because we should be putting a greater strain than is necessary upon the market for our productive loan and secondly because we should thereby swell our unproductive debt and our permanent interest charges to an extent greater than is necessary, while we should be evading that share of responsibility for the Delhi expenditure which this generation ought in fairness to accept. Holding these views we come by elimination to the last of the three possible courses with which I began, namely the financing of Delhi partly from borrowed funds and partly from surplus revenue. For this course we have an excellent precedent at hand in our annual programme for railway and irrigation works. We estimate year by year the sums which we shall spend on those two branches of the administration. We make a definite plan for meeting so much of the expenditure as we reasonably can from loans and the remainder of the programme we finance from our cash balances into which we throw the whole of our ascertained excess revenue. In the case of Delhi we propose to follow the precise procedure. We shall borrow what we can and when we can regulate our loans so as not to set the market against us, taking money when the market is easy and when funds seeking investment are abundant and keeping in our cash balances for future use whatever we may not be able to spend at that time. But we shall also utilise in the same way whatever surplus revenue we can secure from windfalls or by economies whenever there is no pararmount claim upon us for the employment of the money in other directions or for the reduction of taxation. In this way we obtain a maximum of elasticity and I trust that we shall secure also the minimum of pressure upon the Indian taxpayer. I believe that the scheme which I have thus outlined will command the general approval not only of this Council but of those outside this Council who are interested in the stability of our Indian finances.

CRITCISM AGAINST THE PROPOSAL.

Against the scheme which I have now indicated two criticisms have been brought to which I must allude before I sit down. One relates to the methods of our policy, the other to its results. The former of these is the criticism that by retaining surplus revenue for capital expenditure we are keeping money which it would be better to restore to the people to frustify in their pockets. If I wanted to make a mere debating point I should have no difficuity in setting one set of my critics against another, for I am told on the one hand that our surplus revenue should be employed in lowering the scale of taxation. On the other hand I am assured that what this country most urgently wants is more education, etc., and that for the present the remission of taxation is not a primary need and may well be postponed. I have no desire, however, to avoid the issue which this criticism raises and which I need hardly say has already had my most anxious attention. There have been in recent years large and frequent remissions of taxation and I am not aware that there is any particular tax which now acts as an intolerable load upon the people of teis country. On the other hand we have been laying aside and continue to lay aside large funds for the development of educational and similar social needs and I am inclined to think that we are providing funds for these purposes at least as quickly as they can be profitably spent.

In these circumstances I can see no hardship in refraining, for the time being, from further reductions of taxation. The second criticism is the suggestion that by treating the Delhi works as capital expenditure we shall in some way obscure the actual outlay. I confess that I fail to understand this objection which seems to be based on a curious unintelligent conception of what we propose to do. There is no possible justification for imagining that our capital expenditure is less carefully estimated or less accurately brought to account than our revenue expenditure. The estimates of our railway and irrigation capital are framed with the greatest care in our annual programme. Our actual expenditure on railways and irrigation is tabulated in our finance and revenue account with the utmost detail there is not possible reason why our Delhi estimates and our Delhi expenditure should not be treated in exactly the same fashion. Indeed it is our intention to include an annual forecast of our requirements for Delhi in the regular capital programme and bring the expenditure to account under a separate head which the Council will find that we have opened for the purpose in our Financial Statement. In this way the estimates will be as carefully scrutinised as those of any other projects which the Government control and the accounts will receive the same publicity and will be recorded with the same precision as all other capital expenditure. The methods of finance which we have accepted will in no way warp up the Delhi operations by technical obscurity, on the contrary it will simplify and systimatise their financial results.

Mr. Gokhale replying said he would have preferred a short term loan which could be spread over ten or fifteen years. He said to speak of future generations bearing the burden of new Delhi was rather misleading, for on the basis adopted by the Government, Delhi could be built in three years. He dwelt on the risk of depending on surplus, for opium was disappearing. Another unfortunate effect of the policy favoured by the Government is that while you have surpluses you give them away to Delhi and not to Local Governments which want them for so many purposes. On the subject of net indebtedness of the Government he maintained the total was 27 and 45 as the latter figure included loans raised, but held in cash balances.

The motion was put to the meeting and declared lost, sixteen voting for and thirty-nine against.

The Council adjourned for lunch.

The Council reassembling after lunch, Sir Harcourt Butler presided.

Mr. Gokhale moved that the total amounts of grants proposed to be made to several provincial Governments during 1912-13 be increased to one million sterling, etc., etc., and he said he had pointed out that morning that their real surplus next year would be near four millions than the million and a half mentioned in the Financial Statement. The question was how was the surplus going to be disposed of. It was an old standing controversy between the Finance Department and the Government on one side and the non-official members on the other. The controversy had been going on year after year in that Council and it would have to be continued until the Government changes its methods. As he had stated the public debt was very small and there was no need to liquidate it out of their current surplus. The second argument was that money was required specially as regards education and sanitation. The result of the pesent system of making grants to Local Governments was that there was a great deal of waste. Local Governments tried to spend the money during the year, for fear the grants should lapse and they were not sure that they could rely on a continuance of their good fortune with the result that they dare not take in hand schemes which required financing for a number of years. His proposal was that after allotting say one-third of the surplus for the liquidation of debt for the building of Delhi or other special objects the remaining two-thirds be allotted to the Local Governments not to be spent during any particular year but to constitute provincial reserves. This could go on each year and then when the Provincial Governments felt they were strong enough and that they had enough money in the restrve they could undertake nonrecurring expenditure on schemes that were really needed. Under present system it was not the one deep but the shallow clamorous province which got the most from the Imperial Government and a scheme like this one in which regular allotments were made to each province would be much better and fairer all round.

The Hon'ble Sir James Meston replying said there was nothing wrong in giving these grants when the Imperial Government was able to do so. Then Mr. Gokhale had said that in giving these grants they debarred Local Governments from laying out programmes to their proper extent. To this he would point out that the Budget arrangements of the Imperial Government were very different from those of Provincial Governments. Continuing Sir James Meston said that Mr. Gokhale wanted to borrow more freely than Government did, Mr. Gokhale would push on with the good work of education, sanitation and not worry about ways and means. What Government had to do was to find as much money as they could and all the time they had to keep an eye on the growth of the public debt, so keep the growth of that debt within moderate limits, reduce the debt as far as possible and lighten the burden of interest charges. It was their duty under the circumstances. He regretted he must oppose the resolution.

Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson also opposed the resolution and said he had nothing to add to what Sir Jamse Meston had said.

Mr. Gokhale in reply said Sir James Meston had opposed this resolution. He should like to hear his views on the same subject a year hence in another place. (Laughter).

The resolution was put and declared lost and on a poll being taken it was defeated by 40 votes to 13.

The Council adjourned till to-morrow.

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At next Wednesday's meeting of the Burma Legislative Council the Financial Statement for 1912-13 will be presented.

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The revised financial statement of the United Provinces for 1912-13 will be presented at the Council meeting at Lucknow on the 13th, also a report of the Select Committee of the Adulteration of Food and Drugs Bill.

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The H. T. "Rohilla" left Southampton on the 29th February, 1912, and is due to arrive at Karachi on the 21st March with drafts of the 3rd Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps.

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From the information received from the survivors of the ill-fated launch "Mtitho" in Creek Tear Kabaw, Mtaung Village, it appears now that there were between 150 and 200 passengers on board at the time of the accident Seventyi-five have been saved, 39 bodies have been recovered and ninety-two persons are said to be missing altogether.

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Colonel A. G. Norton, Kt., Officer Commanding Madras Artillery Volunteers, left Madras on Wednesday for England after 17 years connection with the corps. Prior to entertaining he presented the Delhi Durbar Medals to Quarter-Master Sergeant C. D. Sylva and Company Sergeant-Major Norman Mithi, the former having been present at the Delhi Durbar and the latter though not present for excellent work on behalf of the corps for the past 13 years.

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS

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## CHAT ABOUT BOOKS.

Success by Una L. Silberrad (Constable).—The theme of this book is twofold. Success in life is by no means to be confused with renown. The villain of the book is not a human being but a great corporation ; and Miss Silberrad gives an appalling and, we hope, overdrawn picture of the sinister proceedings of such a body towards an employee whom it finds inconvenient. But if a man, even with great forces of wealth and, social prestige arrayed against him has yet the heart to do the work he thinks best steadily for its own sake, without any thought of self-aggrandisement—that is success. The second division of Miss Silberrad's theme is that in every man's career the motor is out of sight, the motor being often some woman who effaces herself. It is a pretty, even a consoling theory, rather widely held, but alas ! the general experience seems to contradict it.

Lives of great men all remind us
That their wives were not sublime,

the poet might have sung, without much exaggeration. The fact is that the miscellaneously clever woman who pretends that she has no time to produce her own talents, because she is engaged in fostering her husband's genius is a terrible handicap to the genius. The women who are any good go out and do things themselves, instead of posing as the inspirer of some man.

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Mother by Kathleen Norris (Macmillan).—This is one of those sweet and homely stories which American women know so well how to write. It is the story of a girl who leaves her home, where her mother is busy all day with a family of seven children, to become the secretary of a rich society woman. Everywhere the girl goes she hears women talk of motherhood as something impossible, intolerable, under modern conditions of life, and she thinks almost with shame and contempt of her overburdened mother at home. Then she goes back to the little country town for a holiday, and finds that her mother, in spite of all the worry of a large family, is happier and more contented than any of the women who had shirked the responsibility of children. And the girl now sees things in a new light.

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Dunleary : Humours of a Munster Town by Edmund Downey. (Sampson, Low and Co.)—Amusing things happen to all Mr. Downey's characters and keep the reader in a state of chuckling gratitude. The humour lies in the turn of the thing ; in the tit-for-tat element of surprise ; in the way yet kindly manner with which Irish people love to get to grips with each other's personal foibles and turn the tables on each other's weaknesses. Now the resident magistrate, playing illicit roulette, tries the companion who gives him away—though he finally escapes the attentions of the police—is a delightful opening story. "The Rivals" records how the fertile Jeremiah Maguire, evidently a local wag, undertook to raise the circulations of Dunleary's two papers. He attempted this by a three-cornered compact, freeing the parties from liblel contingencies, between the two editors and himself. Maguire then set his brace of editors at each other's throats by writing the leaders for both papers in the Estanswill manner. A plum is "The Conspirators," in which the masters of a coasting service prevent a new broom—the manager of the Dunleary Steam Packet Company—from sweeping too clean. A further delightful story is the proposal, in the Leap Year manner made by the wealthy widow of Daly, of Deerpark, after she has been hounded by all the fortunehunters in the district. Another delight is the slender story "A little Learning." The range of the fourteen stories is a wide one. It is unjust to pick out one here and there and praise it. Each has its own flavour in action, atmosphere, and character.

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Daughters of Eve by W. R. H. Trowbridge (Chapman and Hall)—is a most interesting volume containing biographical studies of five eighteenth-century women, first among them the Duchess de Choiseul, that gentle, fragrant soul whose blameless life, spotless reputation, patient devotion to her ugly, profligate, but brilliant and charming spouse, and unfailing goodness to every one with whom she came in contact rendered her a unique figure at the vicious Court of Louis XV., and also undoubtedly saved her life during the horrors of the Reign of Terror, though she suffered sorely, was reduced to the greatest poverty saw all her friends swept away by the social maelstrom, and was herself imprisoned for months, expecting every day to be led to the scaffold. Charlotte Corday, dear, delightful, impulsive Peg Woffington, Helene Massalska—the rarely Polish heiress who, reared in France, married Prince Charles de Ligne, but left him and returned to Poland, where she fell in love with, and eventually married, as his third wife the handsome and fascinating Count Vincent Potacki—and that mysterious and pathetically fragile adventuress the "Princess Tarakanof," who declared herself the unacknowledged but legitimate daughter and heiress of the Czarina Elizabeth by her marriage with Razumovski, complete the five stories. The book is beautifully illustrated from historical portraits.

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The fascination of the Orient is no new thing, and recent upheavals in the East—both near and far—have drawn our attention and fired our imagination. In the fascinating "Wisdom of the East Series" published by John Murray, there appears "The Splendour of God," being extracts from the sacred writings of the Bahais, with an introducion by Lewis Hammond. A great deal of interest in this religious cult was aroused by Miss Stevens' fine book. "The Mountain of God," which was dedicated to Abdul Baha, leader of the Bahais. Mr. Hammond's introduction is vivid and sympathetic, and the extracts are well selected to give an idea of the nature of the teachings of Bahaism, which, be it said, are of the loftiest and noblest character imaginable, the spiritual unification of the race being its great aim. The history of the movement, from the proclamation of the Bab in 1840, until the present day, is one of unusual interest, and this little book is full of charm and inspiration.

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Messrs. Methuen announce the issue of a 2nd edition of Mr. Eden Phillpotts' celebrated novel "The Secret Women." The play of the same name, the banning of which by the Censor is the literary sensation of the day, is a dramatisation of this powerful romance. The play goes no further than the book, we are told, and yet on its issue early in 1905, not a single review condemned the work, and the majority were loud in their praises. The book in its original form has had a remarkable sale and now that Messrs. Methuen announce the issue of a cheaper edition, the demand for copies is so great already that another printing has been called for.

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Messrs. Methuen are adding to that to their series of Little Books on Art, Mr. Robert H. Cust's "Cellini." Although Benvenuto Cellini's posthumous fame rest more especially upon his celebrated "Autobiography," it must not be forgotten that his artistic personality so far impressed itself upon his own and succeeding centuries that vast number of works of art, by any stretch of the imagination attributable to the epoch in which he lived, were recklessly assigned to him. This small treatise is an attempt to reconstruct after a popular fashion, this extraordinary being from his artistic side only. There are thirty-two illustrations and a frontispiece in photogravure.

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Mr. R. Lydekker's book "The Ox" which Messrs. Methuen will issue will prove welcome alike to the naturalist, the antiquary, the breeder, and the sportsman. The work deals with the general structure and zoological position of the species, and the ancient European wild ox and its extermination. This part of the subject is treated in greater detail than in any other English work. There are chapters on British white park cattle, on British domesticated breeds, Continental breeds, Spanish and Hungarian draught cattle and the humped cattle of Asia and Africa, also the other species of cattle which have been domesticated in different parts of the world. The work concludes with chapters on the various species of living wild hybrid cattle, and on the extinct forerunners of the group.

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Miss Peggy Webling, who is fast becoming known as one of the chief of those writers of fiction who find in London so fruitful a background for optimistic romance, has written, in her characteristic style, a new novel called Felix Christie which Messrs. Methuen will publish. The book describes the experiences in London of Felix ; failing as a musician he becomes a writer, this ambition, work, struggles and love-story together form the principal theme of the novel.

## BOMBAY CORPORATION.

### Municipal Contribution to the Royal Visit Fund.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, the Hon'ble Sir Pherozshah M. Mehta, the President, occupying the chair.

Consideration was given to a letter from the Commissioner in which he stated that he was forwarding a copy of a letter received from the general secretary of the Royal Visit fund, asking that the Corporation might be moved to pay whatever contribution it thought fitting to the Royal Visit fund, and to request that it might be placed before the Corporation. As stated in the letter a sum of one lakh was suggested as the contribution of the Corporation, and this amount could, if the Corporation decided to give it, be paid out of Standing Cash Balances.

In the letter, from the general secretary, Royal Visit fund, above referred to it was requested on behalf of the General Committee of the Royal Visit fund to request that the Commissioner would be so good as to move the Corporation to make whatever contribution they might decide to be fitting to the Royal Visit fund. The Committee understood that when the matter was discussed in the Committee of the Corporation, the sum of one lakh was mentioned as the sum which the Corporation would be likely to give. The general secretary stated for the information of the Corporation that out of the sums contributed by the general public, a balance, after paying all claims, of about fifty thousand rupees remained with the Committee.

On the motion of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the letters were referred to a Committee.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST'S CLAIM.

Consideration was given to the following letter from the Commissioner. The Commissioner, in that letter, stated that the Board of the City Improvement Trust had submitted a claim for Rs. 1,41,295 due to them on the 1st December, 1911, under Section 73 of their Act, in respect of net increases of assessment of properties situated within the limits of their Schemes or within 80 feet of new roads constructed by them. The claim had been checked in the Commissioner's Office, and had been corrected to an amount of Rs. 1,36,513. This payment was undoubtedly due from the Corporation under the Act as it stood to be made within the current financial year. In anticipation of such a claim a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 was originally provided in the current year's Budget. The Corporation would remember that when the proposals for the amendment of the Improvement Trust Act were under their consideration, they agreed to the payment of the full 2 per cent. contribution under Section 72 of the Act, and to the amendment of Section 79 whereby any profit remaining to the Trust on the year's work, which under the Act in its present form would be paid to the Corporation, would remain with the Trust, and in return stipulated that Section 73 should be rescinded and that the Corporation should be the ultimate heirs of the Trust. These proposals had been approved by Government and were embodied in the Trust Act Amendment Bill. Had this Bill been considered and passed into law, as was originally anticipated during the present financial year, the payment under Section 73 would not have been made, since there would clearly have been no need to do so, when the Act was in process of amendment. Had the Bill, on the other hand, been postponed for a considerable period the payment under Section 73 would have been made, but on the other hand the Trust would have had to pay to the Corporation the balance due on 1st April 1912, of the result of the year's working, which was anticipated to amount to Rs. 4,20,000. It was, however, proposed to consider the Bill during 1912-13, probably at the Poona Session, and a provision had been entered making the amendment of Section 79 retrospective to the current year, while no such provision had been made regarding the payment under Section 73. If the Bill was passed into law in this form, an unfairness to the Corporation appeared to be involved for this reason. The Corporation had as already stated, agreed to forego the receipt of one sum (that under Section 79) on condition that they need not pay another (that under Section 73). In the present year, at least, the former was very much larger than the latter. It seemed only equitable that the amendment of the law should apply in each case to the same period. This would be seen to be the year 1911-12. The payment under Section 73 represented a rebate due to the Trust on account of the larger assessments received by the Corporation during the year 1911-12 in consequence of the Board's operations. The balance on the 1st April 1912 represented of course the result of the working of the year 1911-12. It would not appear equitable that the Corporation should be obliged to forego this balance, composed as it was to a considerable extent of a contribution from them, which they would not have to pay in future. The payment under Section 73 is, of course, a legal obligation as the Act stood at present, and he did not consider that the Corporation should take up a position, which would be illegal, however, justifiable otherwise, by refusing to pay the sum now due. If, however, the equity of the case stood as represented in this letter, the Commissioner thought the payment should be made with the stipulation to which the Trust should be asked to agree, that when the Act was passed, the amendment of Section 79 should be made retrospective only so far as not to include payments under Section 73. This would mean that the Trust would refund to the Corporation the payment made under Section 73 during the current year, retaining the balance in excess of this on the working of the year 1911-12. If the Trust agreed to this stipulation it would of course be simpler that the sum now claimed should remain unpaid (i.e., that the present claim should be in abeyance) till the Bill was considered. In that case the Trust would be entitled to the payment of interst from the present time on the sum now claimed until the time at which the 1911-12 balance would ordinarily had been paid which might be taken to be about September 1912. The Commissioner had not complicated the present question by considering whether payments made by the Trust to Government and to the Corporation under Section 66 should not also be made retrospective. The truth appeared to be that the giving of retrospective effect to one financial amendment of the Act, while treating the other amendments as having effect from the date of the passing of the Act was bound to cause inequalities which it would be desirable to avoid. Subject to the proposal made in this letter, the Commissioner asked the approval of the Corporation to the payment of a sum of Rs. 1,36,513 to the Improvement Trust out of the Surplus Cash Balance.

On the motion of the Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, the matter was referred to a Committee.

THE RECENT COLABA COTTON FIRE.

Consideration was given to the Commissioner's letter, regarding the fire that occurred on the 20th ultimo, at the Cotton Green, Colaba.

The letter has been already published.

Mr. S. M. Edwardes proposed that the letter be recorded and the Commissioner be informed that the Corporation would await from him a further report as to the action taken in regard to the proposal to have the cotton-green properly drained and to provide petrol depots for the fire brigade at various points.

Mr. Vasantrao Anandrao Dabulkar seconded the propostition, which was argeed to.

DEMOLITION OF OLD BUILDINGS.

The Corporation next considered a report of the Committee of the Corporation regarding the demolition of old buildings on street frontages without the erection of any protecting boarding, etc.

The report has been published already.

Mr. Owen Dunn moved that the report be approved and adopted and that the President be authorised to address Government in the terms thereof.

Mr. Dunn observed that in the report, certain power was suggested to be given to the Commissioner to remove or cause to be removed obstructions on the foot-path or street to avoid the present lengthy procedure of going before a Magistrate.

Mr. A. M. Tod seconded the proposition.

Mr. Joseph Baptista moved an amendment to the effect that the following words be added to the section empowering the Commissioner to order the removal of the material, posts, bars, etc., without notice: "excepting in cases where permission for occupying a portion of the street was previously applied for, and no reply was received within a week."

Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna seconded the amendment.

Mr. Dunn accepted the amendment which being put to the vote, was agreed to.

This concluded the business before the meeting.

## SPORTING NEWS.

### BOXING.

### Dorests' Tournament at Poona.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, March 6.

As a preliminary to the open tournament, which is to be held in Poona, at the end of the present month, the Dorsetshire Regiment began their Regimental Boxing Tournament at Wanowrie last night. The tournament will last for three nights, first rounds only being taken on this occasion. Captain Leahy, R. A. M. C., acted as referee. Capt. Mowatt, 28th Cavalry, and Lieut. Walkey were the judges, Mr. Ben Defreece was timekeeper, and Lieut. and Qr.-Master Browne act as M. C. Following are the details:—

Light Weights:—Pte. Sheen knocked out Pte. Giles. Pte. Knapp beat Pte. Graham on points. Pte. Ripley beat Lce.-Cpl. Collins on points.

Welter Weights :—Pte. Wrenn beat Pte. Snellgrove in first round. Pte. Gough was disqualified for holding and the fight was given to Pte. Paul. Pte. Bear beat Pte. Ayres on points.

Open Feather Weights:—Pte. Denham, L. N. Lancs, vs. Pte. Clarke, Dorset Regt. The fight did not last long as Denham knocked his man out with a straight jolt on the point in less than a minute from the start.

Boys' Contest, (four rounds):—Boy Matheson, L. N. Lancs, vs. Boy Chamberlain, Dorsets. This was a good fight. Chamberlain had a big advantage in weight and reach and made full use of it, but Matheson gave as much as he received, but lost in the end on points.

Bantam Weights:—Pte. Scott knocked out Pte. Wright in the second round. Pte. Street beat Pte. Dendrickson on points. Pte. Andrews beat Pte. Brown on points after a full number of rounds. Pte. Stocker vs. Pte. Hackett. The latter gave in after the first round.

Middleweights :—Pte. Knight beat Pte. Holland. Pte. Constable knocked out Pte. Groves in the first round, and Pte. Bennett floored his opponent Pte. Beaverstock, who was counted out.

Open Light Weight :—Pte. Hudson, L. N. Lancs. vs. Dr. Manning, R. F. A. Hudson was the better boxer and went for his man, who was practically on the defensive all through. Hudson won on points. In the other fight of this division, Pte. Connor, L. N. Lancs., had a walk over as Pte. Connolly, L. N. Lancs., did not put in an appearance.

Feather Weights :—Lce.-Cpl. Cossins beat Pte. Strong on points. Pte. Harris beat Pte. Pedrick and in the last fight of the night, Pte. Parkin knocked out Pte. Smith (D. Coy).

POONA, March 7.

The programme for the second night of the Dorsetshire Regimental Tournament consisted of twenty fights which was reduced to eighteen by two scratchings. Of these, six were open competitions of three rounds each. The attendance was large and included Lieut.-General Sir J. Barrett and Major-General Barter besides a number of officers. The fighting showed improvement on that of the previous day and was distinctly better in the class for novices. The judges were Capt. Nelldon, Dorsets; Capt. Mowatt, 26th Light Cavalry ; Lieut. Wakley, L. N. North Lancs., Referee ; and Capt. M. P. Leahy, R.A.M.C.; Mr. Defreece was Timekeeper.

The results were as follows :—

Light Weights (second round) :—Pte. Gattrell beat Pte. Chase on points. Pte. Skeen knocked out Pte. Knapp in the first round. In the next fight Pte. Hillier was disqualified for holding and the verdict was given to Pte. Ripley. Two men by the name Dudley met in the fourth fight of the night, and were distinguished by the numbers 44 and 48. After fighting two rounds number 48 was knocked down and counted out.

Welter Weights :—The first fight in this division was a good one between Ptes. Wrenn and Paul. Wrenn was floored in the second round, but got up and fought on well-winning in the end on points.

Feather Weights (second round) :—Pte. Clarke knocked out Pte. Hall in the first round. Pte. Cossins beat Pte. Harris on points after a poor exhibition. Pte. Regan gave in in the second round to Pte. Parkins. The fight between Pte. Smith, "D" Coy., and Drummer Carpenter ended in the latter being knocked out soon after the start.

Bantam Weights (six round contest):—Pte. Burns, L. N. Lancs. vs. Drummer Moane, Dorsets. Burns scored freely in the first three rounds and in fourth Moane made up some ground, but lost on points in the end.

Welter Weights (six round contest):—Pte. Smart, R. Warwickshire Regt., met Pte. Austin of the Dorsets. The fight went the full number of the rounds, Austin being given the verdict on points.

Bantam Weights (second round) :—Pte. Scott knocked out Pte. Street, and Pte. Andrews beat Pte. Stocker after a poor fight.

Middle Weights.—In the first fight Pte. Constable was disqualified for falling down continually to avoid punishment and the verdict was given to Pte. Knight, Pte. Walton knocked out Pte. Bennett in the second round.

Open Light Weights.—Sergt. Jarvis, Royal Warwicks vs. Pte. Langohe, L. North Lancs. This was a good set to and lasted for the full number of rounds, Jarvis winning on points in the end. Pte. Hudson, L. N. Lancs., then met Pte. Gattrell whom he knocked out in the last round. The last fight of the night was between Pte. Connor, L. N. Lancs. and Pte. Whitson of the same regiment. It ended abruptly, Whitton being floored and counted out.

### RACING.

### Bombay 11th Extra Meeting.

Saturday March 9.

Horses left in after declaration of forfeit at 6 p. m. on Thursday 7th March.

THE SPRINTERS PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs. Socialist 9-4, Goldseeker 9-2, The Loaf 8-13, Aqueduct 8-12, Lord Merv 8-8, Watch Tower 8-4, Glengarray 8-3, Pincher 8-2, Forfeit 8-2, Galliles 8-2, and Wellfield 7-11.

A SELLING PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile. Bright Metal 9-0, Devereux 8-2, The Diver 8-0, Mandeville 7-6, Mafoota 7-4, and Encourage 7-0.

THE ANDHERI PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile 1 furlong. Well Done 9-0, Merrily 8-12, Asfandiar 8-6, Zinfandel 8-8, Parliament 8-2, Terror 8-1, Young Salamic 7-12, and Mutrood 7-1. Top weight accepting being below get it is raised to that weight and the others in proportion.

TH

## CHINESE COMMONWEALTH.

"Why, here's a change, indeed, in the commonwealth!" as Shakespeare says, and it should be noted that the quotation speaks not of the change "to a commonwealth," that is already a thing of the past, but of a change "in the commonwealth." Did Shakespeare prophetically refer to the "abdication" of Dr. Sun? Prophecies are generally most accommodating and elastic in their interpretation and we are by no means inclined to deny any possibilities in the present case. We now know on undoubted authority that the Provisional President has resigned, and a German telegram adds on the strength of the announcement, "Prospects now seem brighter." On the other hand the attitude of the Revolutionaries at Nanking is reported to have incensed H. E. Yuan so much that he, also, was considering resignation. Which, under the circumstances, need not surprise any one. Such tremendous changes as we have been watching are things entirely outside the smooth routine of established custom in China, and once the wheels of one's cart on any of the roads of that ancient empire get out of the ruts, travel is far more bumpy than when in them. We repeat, therefore, that such things must be expected, and there is no need whatever, as yet, to "despair of the republic."

Ministers accredited to the various Powers are officially notifying the courts to which they are attached of the change which has been accomplished and it ought now to be but a short time before a general recognition of the Chinese Commonwealth is made. Hitherto, all the Powers have very wisely acted together in whatever may have been necessary in connection with occurrences during the revolutionary period, and the probability is that there will now be in progress an interchange of opinion from capital to capital after which a practically unanimous recognition will be made. Already democratic simplicity has made itself apparent in official papers. Dr. Sun, in his resignation manifesto, speaks of his probable successor, known to all the world as His Excellency "Yuan Shihkai as Mr. Yuan," and the ex-Provisional President emphasises point which will unquestionably appeal with great force to other governments as well as to the well-informed people of China, viz., that Mr. Yuan is a man of political experience, a man accustomed to the conduct of affairs and one to whom the destinies of the state may well be entrusted. Dr Sun has the highest possible reputation amongst people who know him intimately, and we venture to say that rarely in the history of the world has there been seen a political document showing greater self abnegation or more regard for vital national interests, than that which appeared in our Thursday's issue. Very little stretch of imagination might make of Mr. Yuan and Dr. Sun political rivals of the strongest antagonism. Nothing that Dr. Sun has ever done to prove his fitness for the Presidency of his native land could ever carry half the conviction that is impressed on the reader by the open and honest manner in which his recent position was resigned. We expect to see Dr. Sun appointed to some high office. We are then sure that, when the necessary experience in administration has been gained, his turn will come, and everybody will welcome it.

One point in Yuan's message from the north is deserving of special note. Again and again we have dwelt upon it when considering the prospect before China once she came under the control of a competent body of administrators. H. E. Yuan says, "That in one leap we have passed from autocracy to republicanism is really the outcome of the many years of strenuous effort exerted by you all, and is the greatest blessing to the people." The great point is the "one leap." A few moments' consideration would suffice to call up such a succession of these "leaps" as to become quite bewildering. In a hundred different ways these wondrous leaps may be made. From the rush-light to electricity: from junks to Dreadnoughts or Lusitanians: from the wheelbarrow to the motor car and the railway: from superstition to science: from—we trust—corruption to integrity: from darkness to light. Such are the possibilities before the Chinese Commonwealth—"Shanghai Mercury."

## GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

("Bombay Government Gazette," March 7.)

Rao Saheb Nahanalal Himatram Dave to do duty as Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, vice Mr. Narbheram Jamiatram, retiring.

Mr. Mangesh Hari Wagle, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Panvel, is granted privilege leave on half pay for one month from such date in the month of March as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. Govind Venkatesh Kalkat, LL. B., to act as Second Class, Fourth Grade, Subordinate Judge and to do duty as Second Class Subordinate Judge, Panvel, during the absence on leave of Mr. Mangesh Hari Wagle or pending further orders.

Mr. Balaji Bhaskar Kunte, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Kalyan, is granted privilege leave on full pay for five days and on half pay for one month and ten days with effect from the 11th March or subsequent date.

Mr. Hariprasad Narushankar Mehta, LL. B., to act as a Second Class, Fourth Grade, Subordinate Judge and to do duty as Second Class Subordinate Judge, Kalyan, during the absence on leave of Mr. Balaji Bhaskar Kunte or pending further orders.

Mr. J. R. Bhide to act as Inspector for the whole of the City of Bombay to which the Glanders and Farcy Act applies during the absence on leave of Mr. J. M. C. Rebello, with effect from 1st March.

Mr. Premchand Avatrai Jhangiani to be Principal, Hyderabad Training College, vice Rao Bahadur Tarachand Shoukiram Advani, retiring.

Vice Mr. Gopal Venkatesh Pansandikar retiring:—Mr. Sadashiv Ranganath Vanavale to be Deputy Educational Inspector and to do duty as Deputy Educational Inspector, Bombay. Mr. Ramchandra Govind Apte to be Deputy Educational Inspector and to continue as Deputy Educational Inspector, Nasik. Mr. Krishnaji Ganesh Joshi to be Deputy Educational Inspector, East Khandesh, vice Mr. S. R. Vanavale and to continue on his present pay. Mr. Sideshwar Shivram Devdhar to be Deputy Educational Inspector, Thana vice Mr. K. G. Joshi.

Vice Mr. Sobhraj H. Daswani, retiring:—Mr. Chandiram Nekrai Merani to be Deputy Educational Inspector to continue as Deputy Educational Inspector, Hyderabad. Mr. Lilaram Gidumal Bhojwani to be Deputy Educational Inspector on probation and to do duty as Deputy Educational Inspector, Karachi.

Mr. Faridun Sorabji Patel, LL.B., is authorised to practise as a Pleader in the Thana District.

Mr. Shankar Balavant Mahagamkar, LL.B., Sanad, is authorised to practise as a Pleader in the Thana District.

Mr. Krishnalal Sakarlal Desai, LL. B., is admitted as a Vakil of the High Court.

Mr. Mukundrav Balavantrav Dave, LL. B., is admitted as a Vakil of the High Court.

Mr. B. K. Ramanuja Iyengar, LL. B., is authorised to practise as a Pleader in the Bijapur District.

Mr. Keshavprasad Chhotalal Desai, LL. B., is authorised to practise as a pleader in the Ahmedabad District.

Mr. Ganpatrao Babajirao Pradhan, Extra Awal Karkun, Nadiad, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Anand vice Mr. Yeshwant Lakshman Dhekne appointed Special Land Acquisition Officer, Panch Mahals.

Mr. Ramrao Venkatesh Kulkarni to be President of the Municipality of Haveri in the Dharwar District.

Third Grade Police Circle Inspector Kumar Raisingji, of the Panch Mahals District, is permitted to resign the service with effect from the date of relief.

Fourth Grade Police Circle Inspector Mohonlal Nagardas, of the Ahmedabad District, has retired from service.

Probationary Fourth Grade Circle Inspector Gopal Waman Deshpande, of the Dharwar District, is reverted to Sub-Inspector, First Grade, with effect from the date of relief and is posted for duty in the East Khandesh District vice Fourth Grade Sub-Inspector Ganesh Ramchandra Budhgaonkar of the same district retired. Probationary Prosecuting Fourth Grade Police Inspector Raghunath Raoji Dhavre, of the Kanara District, is reverted to Sub-Inspector, First Grade, with effect from the date of relief and is posted for duty in the Ratnagiri District vice Fourth Grade Sub-Inspector Gara Govind Desai of the same district dismissed.

Fourth Grade Inspector Jaffer Imam, of the Belgaum District, will cease to act in the vacancy caused by the death of Inspector Syed Hussen Maktam, but will continue to act as Fourth Grade Inspector in the same district vice Fourth Grade Inspector Wells Jarman Corby of the Thana District granted one year's leave combined.

Fourth Grade Inspector Gopalji Kalyanji, vice Inspector Mohanlal retired, to revert to Sub-Inspector, First Grade, in the Surat District with effect from the date of relief.

## THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MARCH 7.

The weather remains slightly disturbed along the Western Himalayas. Light precipitation has occurred in the extreme north. A thunderstorm has given half an inch of rain at Balasore. The forecast shows that a light local precipitation is probable in the Western Himalayas and in Lower Bengal.

### BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 7th OF MARCH.

**Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 7th March, 1912, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.**

The Punjab.—Skies continue moderately clouded in the extreme north and are generally clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded at Jhansi and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature has risen and is now normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded at Kotah and clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Both day and night temperatures are below normal in Upper Sind, and the adjacent parts of west Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess in West Central India and normal or in defect elsewhere. Maximum temperature is generally in defect; the minimum is also below normal at Ahmedadad and inland stations of Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is generally in slight defect; night temperature is also below normal at Chanda and Jubbulpore.

The Konkan.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal. Minimum temperature is in defect in the south Konkan.

The Bombay, Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is in excess at Poona, and either equal to or below the average elsewhere. Temperature is in defect at some stations.

General Remarks.—No precipitation of importance has been reported. Moderate cloud persists in the extreme north but over the rest of Punjab and in Rajputana, skies have almost cleared.

Isolated thunderstorms are possible in Mysore.

### STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) 7th March, was 30,025 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 3 feet at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14in. and this will be higher or lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by 01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

## THE LADIES' CORNER.

UNFRIENDLINESS OF WOMEN.

In a singularly sympathetic and "human" leader, in a home daily paper, the author speaks of a "strange kind of nervousness" through which we English people, "more than any other people, says a Home correspondent, raise obstacles against our knowledge of each other, and by so doing deprive ourselves of one of the greatest pleasures in life and of the chief means of understanding it." In this very restless age, an age when both sexes, of all classes, are struggling for greater freedom, it is curious to note how this very "strange kind of nervousness" hampers and holds people back from that most desirable freedom of all the right to be human one towards another. And this especially applies to women. There is a freemasonry among men of all classes which enables them to mix together, to exchange ideas, friendliness, and even drinks, with no necessary introduction beforehand. But with women, advancing as they rapidly are, how much of the spirit is lacking, and how much they lose thereby in happiness, helpfulness, and broadmindedness. There must be many women, blessed with comfortable means, leisure, minds intelligently interested in the varied questions of the day, refined by nature or education, if not by birth, who by this very "strange kind of nervousness" are obliged to spend many hours daily in loneliness. If they are married, during all the working hours, their companions are gained are away from them, their children are either in the nursery (and it is desirable young children should lead the healthy routine of well-ordered nursery life where this is obtainable) or at school. Why is it that women cannot mix together as men do speak to each other when travelling, exchange ideas when they meet shopping, or perhaps sit next each other in a pit or stall in the theatre?

SNUBS FOR THE FRIENDLY.

Why is the friendly "human" woman, who makes some conversational advance to a fellow-woman, usually considered gushing, or pushing, or impertinent, and snubed accordingly? Let any woman try to chum up with a stranger with whom she is thrown for a time, and see how often she'll be repulsed, if not actually treated rudely. I remember years before I knew all I now know of the solitariness of gregariousness, standing before a shop window in Kensington, looking at some silks. Quite a stranger, a middle-aged plain woman, came and stood beside me, and then turned to me and said, "Which of those two silks do you think would make up best, which would you choose if you were me?" I cannot now remember my answer. I can only hope it was not coloured by this same unfriendly "nervousness" that we suffer from and by. On another occasion I was taking a journey of several hours. A woman, older than myself, and not at all smart or prepossessing, began to talk to me. At first I was annoyed. My "nervousness" made me wish to read my book or paper in peace. Eventually we talked during most of our journey, we lunched in the car together, and I found her a most charming, educated, and delightful companion. She had thought much on many interesting questions of the day, was singularly well read, and spoke French with a beautifully pure accent. When we parted in London I know I was genuinely sorry that convention, by which I confess I am biased, prevented may saying, "Come and see me at my home, at my club, let me feel that sometimes we can talk together, since we have both so much in common." As it was, we bowed, we hadn't even the courage to shake hands, and said the trivial "So pleased to have met you," neither of us knowing from Adam or Eve, rather, whom we had met.

WAITING FOR AN INTRODUCTION.

One is tempted to be cynical and reflect on the vulgarity and snobbishness of an age in which intelligent "human" alive women are so afraid of losing position or caste that they daren't even be on speaking terms with the many human and alive sisters round them, unless they have first that precious intercourse-permitting introduction. Surely men and women should stand or fall in their own and others' estimation by "what" they are, not by whom they are. The woman's Suffrage movement, quite apart from politics, has earned one splendid laurel. This movement has created a sisterhood among women of all classes, all creeds, all opinions, that I do not think any religion or work, or association has ever approached. In this age of hurry and bustle, both men and women are missing, daily, hourly, so many of the best things of life. Like Aladdin, in the fairy tale, they so continually give away the precious happiness-promoting old lamps, in exchange for garish and unsatisfying new ones. The old lamp of simplicity is exchanged for the new one of complexity. The old lamp of hospitality and courteousness for the new one of vulgar show and loud notoriety. The best old lamp of all, the lamp of Little Children, those bands of silk and links of iron to bind men and women together, even that old-fashioned lamp is ruthlessly parted with for the new lamp of luxury and leisure, and that high sounding, but very empty of meaning—freedom from responsibilities.

## BY THE WAY.

### CHEMISTRY AT OXFORD.

Professor William Odling, whose retirement from the Waynflete Chair of Chemistry, at Oxford, was recently announced, has held that position for exactly forty years. Scientific teaching and equipment have made enormous progress in the University during that period, but the Museum, the home of science in Oxford, had been in existence fourteen years when he received the appointment, and chemistry has been taught in the University since the seventeenth century. Dr. Platt, the first Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, then housed in Broad-street, used to lecture on chemistry there three times a week, and there was a laboratory in the cellar, where primitive chemical experiments were made. In the eighteenth century, scientific teaching was at the lowest possible ebb, and even in 1828, the average attendance at chemistry lectures in Oxford was only fourteen.

### SIR JOSEPH WALTON AND THE OSTRICH.

Sir Joseph Walton, Bart., M.P., during his recent tour of South Africa, had an interview with an ostrich which nearly resulted in a by-election in Barnsley. Happily, however, the "Glasgow Herald" says, it merely added to our knowledge of the habits of the ostrich, which does not invariably hide its head in the sand on the approach of man. Sir Joseph, being pursued by a fierce bird, had to take cover behind a wall "with only a kodak in my hand," which was, perhaps, not even loaded. Then he made a sudden sally and ran for his carriage, closely pursued for a long way. If he had been caught he would have had "to lie on the ground, face downwards, while the savage brute danced on him from time to time." This, as our contemporary points out, is a reversal of position of which the school-books on natural history take no account.

### LATE PRINCIPAL FAIRBAIRN.

Some interesting recollections of Dr. Fairbairn are contributed to the "British Weekly" by various correspondents. As already stated, Fairbairn spent a great deal of time at Lossiemouth, a place of which he was very fond. He had been attending some meetings at Aberdeen with Sir Albert Spicer in 1903, and was very anxious that the latter should not go south again without seeing the charming summer resort on the northern coast. They arrived by the forenoon train, and on the way from the station, a favourable impression was made, but the climax was beautifully dramatic. The Principal marched his visitor in solemn silence to the flagpole of the Moray Golf Club, and then, sweeping with his arm the panoramic view of links, lighthouse, sea, and skerries, he said, with unfeigned pride, "Now, Spicer, can the Bay of Naples beat that?"

### MR. RAMSAY MACDONALD'S LATIN.

It was at Lossiemouth that Mr. J. Ramsay MacDonald first met Dr. Fairbairn. "He and I were partners in a foursome very soon after I met him for the first time," writes Mr. MacDonald, "and as we walked away from the first the he took hold of my elbow, and, looking up in my face with those kindly, searching eyes, said: 'I have just finished that pamphlet of yours on "Imperialism" I do not want you ever to commit any errors; and do you know you have a feminine adjective attached to a masculine thing was so noun in one of your Latin quotations?' The whole gentle, so sincere, so friendly, that it revealed, as by a flash, the whole soul of the man, and attached me to him by bounds of the most devoted discipleship."

### HOW THE PRINCIPAL ENJOYED HIMSELF

Mr. MacDonald has something to say concerning Dr. Fairbairn as a preacher. "An hour of Dr. Fairbairn," he remarks, "was far easier to tolerate than half an hour of most men. He thought on his legs. You saw him walking through his subject with eagerness, curiosity, and thoroughness," Mr. MacDonald remembers him delivering in Elgin, with the keen agitation against the decision in the Free Church case was at its height, a most extraordinarily learned address upon the ecclesiastical politics of the Westminster divines. "He seemed to juggle with the intricacies of the theological minds of those days; he turned them out and in; he made them laugh in Lord Halsbury's face. We did not understand him, but that in no way marred the sheer pleasure of listening to him and of, above all, looking at him. Going home with him that night, I remarked that he seemed to have enjoyed himself mightily. 'That's just it,' he replied; 'I did enjoy myself.'"

### VANDALISM IN HAINAULT FOREST.

Mr. Mackenzie MacBride writes to the Westminster Gazette": "When all that remained of this once great forest was bought for the public it was, I think, very clearly stated that it was to be preserved in its natural condition. Nevertheless the natives of the district state that it has been greatly thinned and lopped since that time. This winter a great number of trees have been cut down, and reasonably one of the most noted features of the forest, known as 'The Arches,' was entirely destroyed. The arches were formed by the screen of hornbeams facing the Havering footpath at Crab Tree Hill. The branches came down low, and through the arches, formed of twisted trunks made grotesque and fantastic by the loppings of many generations of Essex men and Lambourne gipsies, were glimpses, vistas of a delightful brook with leave-strewn banks, and of green and distant tree-trunks lit up by shafts of light through the deep thickets. It was such a scene as fairies might have chosen for their revels."

### "BARBARIAN WORK."

"The destroyer went down and, I am told," Mr. MacBride continues, "promised the natives far better 'arches' when his own newly designed screen had grown! Over 100 of the ancient hornbeams are down. Many twin trees are among the number, and a hornbeam which had long ago formed a partnership with a tall oak tree and other characteristic giants have also fallen. The only reason I heard for this work of destruction is that the hornbeams interfere with the growth of the taller trees. This looks like a commercial view instead of the view of those who purchased the forest in order to keep it as Nature made it. The ancient hornbeam, on which humanity has left the mark of its axe, is the most quaint and picturesque tree in the neighbourhood. I have found them the most interesting to visitors to this lovely forest. I understand that a further 100 hornbeams have been marked for slaughter in the neighbourhood of 'The Glade,' so I write hoping that the public will protest against what is rightly described by a lady as 'barbarian work.'"

### SEATS IN FRENCH ACADEMY.

M. Henry Roujon, who has been elected a member of the Academie Francaise, in succession to Henri Barboux, the distinguished barrister, is the permanent secretary of the Academie des Beaux Arts. His first literary success was won with a novel, "Miremonde," which the Academie crowned. His onerous official work of late years has perhaps somewhat narrowed his literary activities, but brilliant articles from his pen appear from time to time in the art magazines, as well as in the "Temps" and the "Figaro." Another vacant academic seat remains to be filled. This is the fauteuil which Corneille once occupied, and which was held by Victor Hugo in the last century. Its last occupant was Henry Houssaye, the historian. There are several candidates in the field for it.

### M.P.'S COME TO TOWN.

Members of Parliament returning to town for the opening of the House now travel so easily by train or motor that they probably never spare a thought for the hardships and even dangers encountered by the M.P.'s of former days. There were some of the old members, however, who would not have changed their methods of travel with their successors. Mr. Barclay, of Ury, who represented Kincardineshire in the eighteenth century, always walked the whole way, doing his fifty miles a day with ease. George III took much interest in Mr. Barclay's achievement, and said: "I ought to be proud of my Scottish subjects, when my judges ride and my members of Parliament walk to the Metropolis." The former allusion was to Lord Monboddo, who always came to town on horseback, considering it unmanly to "sit in a box drawn by brutes."

## GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

INDIAN LADIES IN TABLEAUX.

Indian ladies in London are arranging a series of wonderful tableaux. And they are not only arranging them, but they are also going to do what is still more unusual, namely, to appear in them at the Court Theatre. It will be the first time that either they or their sisters have ever given a complete entertainment in a theatre away from their own country. It is true that their names will be unrecorded, for it is not yet the etiquette of the East to allow its women to come too prominently before the world. One can only state, therefore, that in the tableaux will be some of the best known Indian ladies in London, and that they have been prompted to arrange them by their keen interest in the association that has been formed, with the Countess of Minto as president, for the higher education of Indian women, a scheme which includes a fund for training and educating Indian girls in England with a view to enable them, on their return to India, to introduce improved methods of teaching in that country.

BOOK OF PLAY FROM INDIA OFFICE.

The tableaux are to illustrate the Hindu epic poem by Kalidas, "Kumar Sambhava," or "The Birth of the War God." When the subject was first selected the Indian ladies were met with the difficulty that no translation of the poem could be obtained in London. The India Office, however, came to their assistance, with a copy in Sanscrit containing illustrations of the story, from which artists from the Court Theatre have been able to gather the material for their scenes. An outline of the story will be illustrated by between thirty and forty Indian ladies and children, both by tableaux and by dramatic action. The main idea of the poet, was to show that it is by devotion we gain the highest ends, and that the noblest life is the spiritual.

THE DAUGHTER OF THE MOUNTAIN KING.

The heroine of the story is Uma, the beautiful daughter of Himalaya, the mountain king. She is dowered with all the charms that the gods can bestow. Her mission is to wed the great god Shiva, for the gods are being attacked by the demon Tarake and only if a son is born to Shiva can they be delivered from his tyranny. But Shiva is far above all thought of love and marriage. Cupid tries in vain to turn him from his meditations. One day in the forest, when the birds are bursting into song and the flowers are breaking into bloom, and Uma is more radiantly beautiful than ever, he shoots his flowery dart. A flame of anger flashes forth from the three terrible eyes of Shiva, and the God of Love is reduced to ashes. Uma goes away heartbroken. By fasting and penance, however, she at last wins the great god, and from this union was born Kumar Sambhava, the War God, who delivered the gods from the tyranny of Taraka. The mountain and forest scenes, with Uma's wooing of the god, are to be beautifully illustrated in the tableaux and there are also to be seen some scenes from Omar Khayyam. All the seats in the theatre are to be reserved and the prices will be raised for the occasion. Princess Sophia Duleep Singh, the Maharani of Cooch Behar, the Marchioness of Lansdowne, the Countess of Lytton, and many other ladies of title are taking a personal interest in the performance.

COMING INDIAN PLAY AT COURT THEATRE.

The production of a dramatised form of Sir Edwin Arnold's "Light of Asia," under the title of "Buddha," at the Court Theatre next Thursday, was quite an event, in the dramatic world. All the actors, with the exception of two Englishmen, were drawn from the ranks of Indian students now in London. The dramatisation is the work of Mr. S. C. Bose, an Indian law student, who played the part of Channa, Buddha's charioteer friend, while other prominent Indian performers were Messrs. K. N. Das Gupta, M. P. Singh, and B. N. Mitra, though altogether some twenty of the King's Indian subjects were in the cast. The part of Buddha was played by an Englishman in the person of Mr. Clarence Derwent while the dancing girls etc., were also English. The play kept very closely indeed to Arnold's story and words and was in three acts and six scenes, the first scene of all being the famous swan incident, while the second shows the King and Queen anxious about Buddha, deciding on his marriage, and the subsequent passing of the maidens before him that he may choose a bride, his choice falling on Yashodhara, whom he marries.

BUDDHA MEETS THE DYING MAN.

The second act deals in the first scene with Buddha's encounter with the dying man in the street and the subsequent determination of the young prince to order his life so that he may improve the condition of suffering humanity. The next scene shows him in the bedroom saying farewell to his wife before he starts on his mission. In this scene, Miss Viola Tree, who is the "Voice of the Wind," calls Buddha with the "Song of the Wind." This has been set to music by Mrs. Amy Woodford-Finden, whose "Indian Love Lyrics" are well known. The last act represents the meditation of Buddha and his temptation by the women. In this scene the god Kama, the counterpart in Indian mythology of Cupid, is introduced. The second scene of this act shows the reunion of Buddha with his parents and his family. The prologue was spoken by Mrs. Brown Potter. The scenery, specially painted by Charles Lowther, and the properties was more correctly Oriental than any ever seen before, for Mr. E. B. Havel, the late Principal of the Calcutta School of Art, with Mr. Mortimer Menpes, carefully supervised this part of the work. Mr. William Poel arranged the production, and the proceeds of the performances (three in all) were, after the payment of expenses, given to charity.

A FINE AMERICAN PLAY.

The American dramatist, Mr. Eugene Walter, the author of that fine play "Paid in Full," has given the public a very different, yet no less interesting, work in "The Easiest Way," presented at the Globe Theatre in mail week. It appeals as a picture of temperament rather than as a story; and it contains no situation so daring and original as that between the young wife and her husband's employer in the third act of "Paid in Full." Its principle character, Laura Murdock, is just a girl of warm temperament, a great deal of beauty and vivacity, and no money, who has been on the stage and would be glad to be a fine actress, but lacks the gift. Having "fallen" once, she falls again, and yet again; and the most loyal of her "protectors" is the wealthy stockbroker, Willard Brockton. After four years or so, however, of his generous hospitality, she falls passionately in love with a young newspaper-man, John Madison, and, in the inspiration of the new emotion, leaves Brockton, and goes to New York to try and make an honest living as an actress, while Madison seeks in Nevada the fortune which will enable him to marry her. Alas! all Laura's efforts land her in nothing better than abject poverty and at last she goes back to Brockton. Then she hears from Madison that he has "made his pile," and is coming to marry her. A violent separation from the stockbroker ensues; only to be followed, however, by the no less violent objurgations of Madison when he learns of her return to a vicious life. Deserted by both men, she at first meditates suicide, but lacks the courage; and finally she decides for the "lilies and roses" of the life of her friend, Elfie St. Clair, a silent ornament of the Vaudeville stage, who is able to dress and live in great splendour by certain means.

A CLEVER RENDERING.

The most complete performance was that of Miss Laura Nelson Hall as the comely but mercenary Elfie St. Clair, with whom love is a business, and a profitable one—while the "boom" lasts. Miss Hall had a lot of quaint Americanisms to utter, and she gave them with so much spirit, and was always so alive as well as so handsome in a big florid way, that the play gained in vividness every time she appeared. Mr. Guy Standing as Brockton, and Mr. Godfrey Tearle as Madison played their parts with due delicacy; and Mr. O. B. Clarence in the not very relevant part of an old actor, bubbling over with soppy sentimentalism, and Miss Violet Rand as a chattering and dishonest half-caste maid, added their queer touches to the author's social picture.

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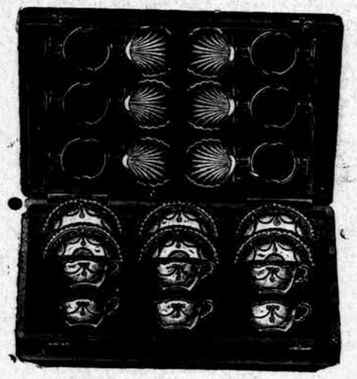

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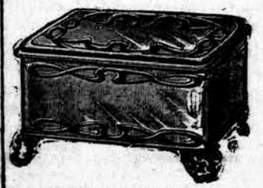

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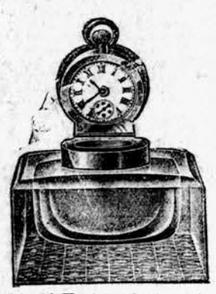

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## HIGH COURT—MARCH 8.

(Before the Hon'ble The Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell).

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

2-11, 128-01—Edg. G. W. and Co. Nagardas Pitamber alias Nagindas Bhagwandas vs Bachoo Harkisondas—Mulji and K. and Sham M. and H.

For further Hearing.

26-11, 63-10—Shroff D. and D., M. M. Cama and another vs. the Secretary of State for India in Council—E. F. Nicholson.

(Before the Hon'ble Justice Sir Dinshaw D. Davar,) Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Cause.

173-10—Jam R. and D. Mulji Haridas vs. Motabhoy Mulla Essabhoy. Payne and Co.

Short Cause.

1063-11—Shroff D. W.—Bapuji Vithoba vs. Sayana Veeseeti—Jehangir and Co.

Long Causes.

238-03—Malvi H. M. and R. Jaydayal Lachminarayea vs. Abji Umersey. Ard H. D. and Co.

1065-11—Little and Co. Manibai widow vs. Lalji Dayal Bhai K. and G.

949-07—Hiralal and Co. Shriman Goswamim Shri Chandraprabhavati Vasanji Maharaj widow vs. Shriman Goswami Shri 108 Tikayet Shri Girdharlalji Maharaj and others—Bhai K. and G.

229-11—Motichand and D. Ishwardas Moti vs Tarachand Lookmandas—Kanga and S.

86-08—Dastur and Co. Rapranl Madangopal vs Ramchandra Jankiram and another Dick D and S.

1101-10—P. S. Batliwala Jairam Doongersey. vs Diwabai widow. Tayabjee D. and Co.

345-10—Jam R. and D. Sakarbai widow vs. Sakarchand Kessowji and others, Kanji and S., Mulji and K. and K. J. Dubash.

110-10—Ard H. D. and Co. Naradbhai Manoherdas vs. Shah Valabhji Bhica and others Mulla and M.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.) Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

458-11—Molji and K. Nanalal Parbhuram vs. Nagindas R. Shroff. Payne and Co.

103-09—Dastur and Co. Maganlal Jeewraj vs. Magantal Narotumdas Sham M. and H.

476-11—Payne and Co. Jessiram Jagganath vs. Tulsidas Damodar—Ragh Bh and N.

422-11—Chitnis M. and K. Dattatraya Balwantrao Chitnis vs Hyderalli Abdul Kayum Bhai K and G.

737-11—Kanjee and S. N. H. E, Sukhia vs P. R. Ratnagar and others—Jeh G. and B.

75107—Eagh B. and N. Shaikh Asnarmal vs. S. A. Kolathaviyer Bhai K and G.

226-11 Pest R. K. and Co—M. D. Darukhanawalla vs. J. D. Darukhanawalla—Bick M and R.

564-11—Dapthary F and D Messes Raval and Co. vs. Rustomji Dunjibhoy Sethna Motichand and D.

790-09—Payne and Co. Mahomed Laroo Khan vs. Nasserwanji Rustomji Mistry Wadia G and Co.

741-10—Jehangir G and B Manishanker Vajishanker Desai vs. Messrs Laxmidas Bhimji.

24-11—Madh K and Co. Gungabai widow vs. Haridas Ranchordas Edg G W and Co.

26-10—Malvi H and R Tribhowandas Narotumdas Malvi and others vs. Ramkumar Kissonram Mulla and M.

942-10—Tyabji D and Co. Meghraj Gangaram vs. Ambalal Ramnarayen Malvi H M and R.

586-11—Mat J and M The Barsi Cotton Spinning Factory Co. Ltd vs. Shambhu Appa Malkarjuna Appa D J Mantri.

974-10 Cap and V Damji Hirji and Co. vs. Raimal Hirji and others Wadia G and Co.

455-10 Malvi H M and R Messrs Pokurmal Mutsadilal vs. Rehmal Pretumdas Ragh B and N

919-09 Mirza M and M Moosa Ismail and others vs. Janbai Alias Noorbai Wadia G and Co.

217-11 K J Dubash Goolam Hooseinally vs. R D Sethna Tyabji D and Co.

651-11 Madh K and Co. Babuji daughter of Jawnsbai alias Premcorlai vs. Narubai alias Manockbai widow Unwalla and P.

516-11 Crawford B and Co. The Gum Tragasol Supply Co. Ltd. vs. R Chimanlal and Co. Sham M and H.

752-08 Cap and V Esmail Noor Mahomed Cassum Mika vs. Dayasbai Tapidas Chit M and K.

162-418-08 In person Parbhudas Dayal and Co. vs. Lukhmidas Little and Co.

1072-09—Tyabjee D. and Co—Hiravahu vs. Anandrao Vinayek and others Little and Co.

5-07—Sham M. and H. Hambaijee vs. N. R. Subedar—Edg. G. W. and Co. Patel and E.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton.) Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

918-11—Little and Co. Haji Syed Mahomed Kazarani vs. M. P. Talati Shroff D. and D.

506-08—Hiralal and Co. Hakim Muzder Karim Asari vs. Vasanji Tricumji. Mat J. and M.

733-05—Craigie B. and C. Shanker Anandrao Wagh and others. vs. Bhawanishanker Sadashiv Wagh. Mat H. M. and R.

157-11—Unwalla and P. Himatmal Canji and Co. vs Ranchordas Shroff, Jehangir and S.

889-07—Jam R and D. Juggonathdas Deviprasad vs. Tullockchand Kissonlal and others.

728-01—Tyabji D. and Co. Wanji Bechar an another vs. Jafer Somia Parpia Capt. & V.

697-11—Mulla and M. Chand Ebrahim vs. Fatmabai Mulla and M.

579-11—Capt. and V. Balaram Pandurang Vagul vs Shamrao Narayen Vagle In Person.

717-11—Payne and Co. Nandramdas Mathuradas vs R. D. Sethna and others Jam R. and D.

661-11—Wadia G. and Co. Bai Rabiabai vs Haji Ismail Haji Mahmed Ard H. D. and Co.

1012-11—Ragh B. add N. Chandulal Dalsukhrai vs. S. E. Deweck, Craw B and Co.

296-02—Payne and Co. Purshottam Vallubhdas vs Manockbai widow and others Little and Co.

25-06—In Person—Surupchand Shrichand vs. Hajarinath Keshrichand, Payne and Co.

107-00—Tyabji D. and Co. Talsidas Jairam and another vs. Vallubhdas Shivji and others. Bhai K. and G.

574-07—Payne and Co. Haji Goolam Mahomed Azam vs Mahomed Haji Esak Elias—Little and Co.

559-11—S. A. Tyabji, Shanker Bapoo Donke vs. Sabaji Saolyaram Meher Patel and another —Edg. G. W. and Co.

497-11—Pest R. K. and Co. Chimabai widow vs Kashibai widow Khan G. and M. and Judah and S.

865-11—Mehta and D.—Kuppa Dulla and Co. vs. Jelakhaboi widow—Pest R. K. and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.) For Consent Decree.

976-11—Subnis and G. Motiram Bhawani Wagh vs. Sakharam Bhawani Wagh Judah and S.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

861-10—Daph. F. and D. The Advocate Genl. of Bombay vs. Nemchand S

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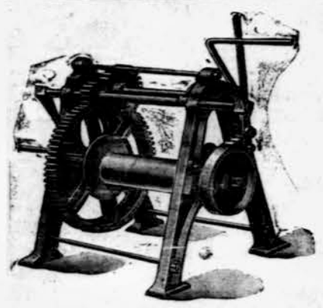

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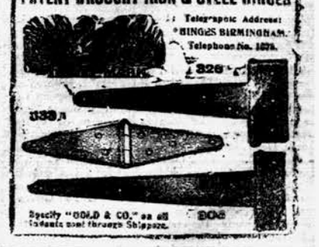


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